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MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. JOHN  
TOMS, OF CHARD.

THE subject of this memoir was born in the year 1763, in the parish of Coffenswell, near Newton Bushell, in Devonshire. His parents alternately attended divine worship at the parish church and Methodist meeting, in which latter place there was a faithful servant of Jesus Christ: and there is every reason to conclude they possessed a relish for the genuine truths of the gospel. Their preference, however, for the establishment, may be gathered from the circumstance of their taking him to the parish church, for the purpose of receiving the initiatory rite of sprinkling, which was performed September 8th, 1763. From an account of the exercises of his mind it appears the seeds of genuine piety were sown in his heart at a very early period; although from diffidence and fear of self-deception, he dates his effectual calling to a much later period. In the commencement of his diary he writes; "I can scarcely remember any time when I had not some degree of love towards serious matters and serious people." When not more than six or seven years of age, he became the subject of many deep and remarkable impressions of divine things, and was evidently under great concern for his spiritual interests.

When about nine years of age, it pleased the wise disposer of events to call the family from the

place of his nativity to Chudleigh: here his father pursued his business as a lime-burner, and in this laborious occupation he was assisted by his son; who, through the care of Divine Providence, obtained sufficient remission from manual labour to be sent to school for three months to learn writing and arithmetic: being a lad of good understanding, he wonderfully advanced in this short period, which finished his education.

Being of a studious cast of mind he was fond of employing his leisure moments in committing his thoughts on religious subjects to paper, both in prose and verse. But the period appointed by infinite wisdom was now approaching, when he was to be made to feel in a more effectual manner the powerful operations of the Holy Spirit, in convincing him of sin, and revealing Christ in him as the hope of glory.

It was the order of Divine Providence that he should return to Mary-church; there he remained for some years, and, about the eighteenth year of his age, the Lord was pleased deeply to affect his mind with a discourse delivered by a good minister, whom he had heard several times before, but with little profit. The text was, "For the hour is coming when all that are in their graves," &c. He now beheld himself a guilty helpless creature, in a more striking light than ever he had done before; and, from the representations of the willingness and ability of the

Saviour, was encouraged, with godly sorrow and humble hope, to repose his sinful soul on him alone for pardon and eternal life. His own words on this occasion are, "On viewing myself as a sinner, and Christ as a sacrifice for sin, hoping it was even for me, how did tears of contrition flow! how did the repentant floods issue from my straining eyes! but," he adds, "I am afraid to say that even this was the period of my effectual calling."

At the age of twenty-one years, he left his parents, and went forth into the world on his own account. A spirit of worldly-mindedness, originating, no doubt, in an over-anxiety as to future success, seems now to have diverted his thoughts, and to have drawn a temporary veil over his religious enjoyments: but it was that he might learn to magnify the rich and distinguishing grace of God in Christ Jesus. To add to his distress, his lot also was cast in a very ungodly family; and he thought the threatening of God by the Psalmist was truly verified in his experience; that "When the heart of man departs from the Lord, he will lead them forth with evil doers."

In the year 1787, in the twenty-fourth year of his age he was married; at this period, and for two years afterwards, he appears to have been the subject of great mental conflict. His convictions, accompanied with much terror, returned upon him like an armed man, and sometimes threatened to bear down all before them. But these seasons were transient, as he was not suffered to remain long in this state. The divine presence was only withdrawn for a season, to shine on him again with beams of love and mercy; the terrifying and slavish grief for sin which had so distracted his bosom, was now

exchanged for the melting sorrow of the gospel, for that repentance which flows from an hope of interest in a crucified Redeemer.

His views of the method of salvation, as revealed in the word, now became more enlarged and satisfactory: he saw the folly of relying on any thing short of the blood and obedience of the Lord Jesus Christ, and being persuaded of his grace and sufficiency to save even the chief of sinners, he was enabled, by the Divine Spirit, to lay hold on the promises of eternal life in him.

It seems, a desire of being employed in the honourable work of preaching the gospel had associated itself with his earliest impressions, but had received considerable strength since he had reason to conclude he had been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth. However undefined his motives might have been before, they were now clearly those of duty, gratitude, and love.

An opportunity soon occurred for the exercise of his gifts, and prepared a way for his introduction into the Lord's vineyard. The pastor of the little flock at Mary-church being taken ill, the friends requested him to engage in prayer and reading, with which he felt it his duty to comply; and after a time, the death of their aged minister having taken place, some of the people were desirous he should also expound the Scriptures to them. But considerable doubts as to his qualifications for the work arose, and created a struggle in his breast. His desire, however, to be made useful to poor sinners overcame his scruples, and by the earnest solicitation of friends he began and continued expounding the Scriptures every Sabbath day, the hand of the Lord being evidently with him in the revival of



his work, and in the comfort and establishment of the people.

In the year 1793, after exercising his talents for some time in a way of exposition, he ventured to give his thoughts on single texts of scripture, with much acceptance. About this time an aged mother in Israel, belonging to the society, was taken ill; during her sickness, which terminated in death, he visited her with great satisfaction, and she left it as her earnest dying request that he would preach her funeral sermon from 1 Timothy i. 15, and deliver it from the pulpit; for as yet he had only been prevailed on to go into the desk. It was accordingly published for the Lord's day evening by Mr. Chapman, of Totnes; and the novelty of a lime-burner preaching a funeral sermon, drew together an unusual number of people. With reluctance, fear, and trembling, together with many earnest supplications, he, for the first time, ascended the pulpit and spoke to the people. On this occasion he found the Lord present in answer to prayer. His love warmed his heart, and his spirit gave him utterance. A blessing attended the word by, at least, one individual being turned from the error of his ways, and brought to look to Christ as the only Saviour.

He began a lecture at Newton Bushell in the small Baptist meeting; and under the first sermon he preached there the Lord met with one poor sinner. His text was, "Of him are ye in Christ Jesus," &c. Every Sabbath morning he had seven miles to walk to Mary-church; after preaching twice there, he had a distance of five miles to walk to Newton for the evening service, and five miles from thence to the place of his residence: thus walking seventeen miles, and preaching three times every Lord's

day. In addition to these stations, he opened another at Moreton-hampstead, which he consented to supply once a month, where also his labours were crowned with the divine blessing.

In April, 1797, after four years' consideration, he was convinced of the Scriptural propriety and importance of believers' baptism, and, constrained by the love of Christ, attended to the ordinance the 2nd of May following. He was baptized with three others by Mr. Birt of Plymouth Dock, in the river which flows through the town of Ashburton.

After a time, the friends at Ashburton and Mary-church united their energies to retain Mr. Toms, and he consented to employ his Sabbaths alternately amongst them.

About Feb. 16, 1798, he received an invitation from Chard; his mind was much perplexed to ascertain the path of duty, having received also affectionate calls from the churches at Ashburton and Lyme. On the 6th of July he writes thus in his diary, "O for divine direction! Lord, let me follow the steps which lead to thy glory.—Jesus, guide me in this and every other case by thy counsel, and when thou hast done with me as an instrument of thy praise in the church below, take me to glory amidst the triumphant church above."

He commenced his probationary visit at Chard on Lord's day, July 14th. His visit there continued for seven months, until the beginning of February; and on Lord's day, August 3, 1800, he entered on his stated exercises. Although many painful events took place about this period, yet the Lord evidently began to revive his work amongst them; hearers increased, and many came forward to declare what the Lord had done for their souls.

The providence of God having so remarkably directed his settlement at Chard, and opened a door for preaching the Word, with evident marks of success, both at home and in the villages; he was induced to give himself up to them in the Lord, and to go in and out before them as their pastor, and was publicly set apart to that important office, July 1, 1802. On this occasion considerable interest was excited, and a great number of ministers and friends attended.

The labours of this servant of Christ appear now to have been blessed to the conversion of sinners, and the comfort and edification of his church. In the months of July and August, he baptized sixteen persons, making twenty-four additions to the church since he came among them.

From this time, to the close of his ministry, a period of twenty-seven years, there are very few materials found amongst the manuscripts of the deceased to mark the course of events. It appears he continued to labour with unabated zeal, in the face of many discouragements, and on one occasion entertained serious thoughts of resigning his charge, from an apprehension of a want of success. It was, doubtless, under views and feelings of this description, that he wrote the following paper, which was found in his study after his decease:—

“I have laboured much.

“I have laboured with little success.

“I have not willingly kept back any truth.

“I have felt my ministerial defects.

“I have struggled much with sin and temptation.

“I have had some cordial friends.

“I have had many who have proved false.

“I have felt great pain at the conduct and spirit which some professors have manifested towards God’s cause, and towards each other.

“I have had many personal and family trials.

“I have shared largely in the goodness of my God.”

The aspect of affairs, however, at Chard, towards the latter part of Mr. Toms’s career, brightened, and although the additions to the church were comparatively few, yet Mr. Toms had the pleasure of beholding around him an attentive and serious congregation, many of whom, he had reason to believe, were partakers of Divine grace. It would have afforded the friends of the deceased unspeakable satisfaction, if his life had been prolonged to reap the fruit of his labour; but amidst these circumstances of promise, he was called to his heavenly reward, and another has entered into his labours. It behoves them to bow with submission to the will of Him who manages all his affairs in infinite wisdom. If, as the Word of God declares, there is joy in heaven amongst the angelic host over one sinner that repenteth, it will not be deemed visionary in the friends of the deceased to indulge the thought that his glorified spirit, completely escaped from all tendency to despondency on the one hand, or self-gratulation on the other, rejoices in the knowledge that many, yea, far many more than he had reason to expect, whilst on earth, are given him as souls for his hire, and that under the ministry of his successor, they have made a good profession before many witnesses.

The closing scenes of this excellent minister’s life, were remarkably solemn and affecting. The great Head of the church seemed to prepare the way for the removal of his servant, by circumstances of unusual interest, and afforded him an opportunity of bearing a dying



testimony for his Divine Master amongst those with whom he had resided for so long a period. On the last sabbath he spent on earth, July 13, 1829, he was called to improve the sudden death of a lady of his congregation, on which occasion a great number of people were assembled. His discourse was founded on Matt. xxiv. 44: "Be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." A peculiar solemnity pervaded the congregation, while, with great ability and seriousness, he descanted on the nature of that preparation for death which is recognized in the Word of God, and enforced its necessity from the sudden appearance of the Son of Man at death and judgment.

In the afternoon he preached from Psalm xli. 1: "A very present help in time of trouble." In both of these discourses he was exceedingly impressive, earnest, and affectionate. He appeared to deliver them with his usual energy, and to leave the hallowed ground he had trodden for more than fifteen hundred Lord's days, with as much probability of entering on it again, as on any former occasion; but He, whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, designed otherwise; on his way home, and at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from his residence, he was seized by the icy hand of death, and fell down in an apoplectic fit. He was brought home in a state of insensibility; medical assistance was immediately procured, and by opening the temporal artery, he obtained relief and restoration to the exercise of reason, which was mercifully continued to the period of his dissolution. The severity of the attack, however, was such as to defeat all medical skill, and terminated in his departure about

forty-eight hours from the period of his seizure.

During this interval, although he was the subject of considerable restlessness of body, arising from the nature of the disease, and the measures employed to remove it, his spirit was calm and composed. On the Monday morning, being asked by one of his sons, How he was, he replied, with great emphasis, "Almost at home, child." To another question, proposed by the same individual, "Father, do you feel Christ precious?" he replied, "O yes, William, more precious than ever; I have preached Him, because I love Him; and I have preached Him, that others may love Him." A friend visiting him the same morning, said, "I hope you feel better than you did last evening?" He replied, "A good deal of pain of body, but comfortable in mind, looking to Jesus. I don't know that I could go at a better time." Thus died this humble servant of Jesus Christ, in the midst of his Master's work, and as a warrior on the field.

His funeral took place on the 28th of July, 1829. The pall was supported by three Baptist and three Independent ministers. Rev. I. M. Chapman, of Yeovil, commenced the solemn service by reading 1 Cor. xv. and prayer; the Rev. Mr. Small, of Axminster, offered an impressive prayer; and the Rev. Joseph Baynes, of Wellington, preached the funeral sermon from 1 Cor. xv. 51—58.

The character of Mr. Toms, as a preacher, exhibited another proof of the strength of human intellect rising superior to surrounding disadvantages, and asserting its claim to the station assigned it in the providence of God. His intellectual powers were good; and these had been strengthened by habits of deep thinking. His acquirements in

most branches of useful knowledge were considerable ; but Divinity was his favorite field of meditation : here he was quite at home ; and, perhaps, few men possessed such harmonious and consistent views of the Divine Will in the grand scheme of human redemption. Ardently attached to those views which abase the sinner in the dust, and put the crown of glory on the Saviour's head, he was equally careful to vindicate the government of Jehovah in his conduct towards the children of men. To these qualifications were added a deep-toned piety, which, with great warmth and tenderness of feeling, imparted a more than ordinary interest to his discourses.

If it should be asked, what was the prominent feature of Mr. Toms' Christian character, those who knew him best would say, *Humility, deep humility*. He seemed constantly to carry about with him, a sense of his unworthiness ; and this tuned his lips delightfully in praise of sovereign and distinguishing grace. His life and conversation have left a holy fragrance in the town where he so long resided, fully illustrating the tendency of the doctrines he taught ; and whilst his calm and peaceful departure furnishes another proof to the heavenly origin of Christianity, they triumphantly refute the calumniators of the religion of Jesus Christ. "*Their sorrows shall be multiplied who hasten after another god.*" "*Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.*"

SUBSTANCE OF A FUNERAL SERMON FOR THE REV. JOHN GRIFFITHS, LATE MISSIONARY AT JAMAICA, BY THE REV. THOMAS SWAN,

*Preached at Cannon Street Meeting House, Birmingham, Oct. 9, 1831.*

"Thou didst well that it was in thine heart."—1 Kings viii. 18.

I HAVE selected these words in application to the solemn event I am this evening about to improve. To every one that reflects for a moment, the suitableness of this passage to the mournful catastrophe will appear obvious. Our youthful beloved missionary brother, whose countenance you lately saw, whose voice you lately heard in this place, is now no more in the land of the living. Solemn was the scene, when, in the midst of a crowded and deeply-interested assembly, he publicly consecrated himself to preach the glorious doctrine of the cross, at the farther side of the Atlantic, to perishing sinners. The services of that evening will long be remembered by many of the excellent of the earth, who were then present. He presented himself a living sacrifice—it was a reasonable service—and, we have reason to think, it was acceptable to God. With the partner of his joys and sorrows—now a desolate mourner—who also, with him, had devoted herself to the service of Christ, he was conducted safely across the wide ocean. With joy he hailed the shores of that land of oppression and blood—the scene of his future labours. No sooner had he landed, than, with a heart burning with genuine zeal for the glory of God and the good of souls, he lifted up his voice, once and again, among the poor negroes, preaching, with delight ineffable, the unsearchable riches of Christ. But his time of labour



was almost terminated—his crown was near—his master was about to commission the angel of death to summon him away: fatal fever seized him, and vain was the help of man. Notwithstanding the strength of his constitution, and all the holy and exalted desires of his heart, for the glory of Christ, and the eternal benefit of the souls of men, and all the efforts that were made to save him—he fell, on that foreign shore, where his dust rests until the resurrection of the just,—a victim to the resistless dart of the king of terrors! He sunk into a foreign and an early grave. But we are not without consolation. He fell early,—but not ingloriously. He was in the battle-field. He was slain on his high places. And, reflecting on the great enterprise in which he had embarked, we doubt not he was thus addressed by his Redeemer, “Thou didst well that it was in thine heart.”

*The hearts of men in general are full of devices.* Some are more active than others. They have more ingenuity, and greater mental energy. They are restless, ambitious spirits, ever dissatisfied with the present, and anxious for something new. But all are the subjects of devices or purposes of some kind. “Many are the devices in a man’s heart.” It is an interesting thought. Reflect! how many and how various the purposes of the sons of men. Every man you behold, in every scene where you go, has some prevailing desire, or device, or purpose in his heart. You may not know what it is, except you judge from his actions, which are not always the genuine criterion of the thoughts or purposes. He may not wish you to know. He may try to conceal it from you. But it is there—there it lives, though you cannot behold it: and it possesses all

the force of a regulated principle—yea, often, all the power of a ruling passion. Of what advantage it is, when the purpose, the settled and presiding purpose of the heart, has a reference to that which is excellent. Then, what a glorious effect does it produce on the character, instead of degrading, it elevates.

*In early life, men, generally, are full of projects in reference to the future.* To the young, the future appears an extended and interesting scene. After the pleasant and thoughtless years of boyhood have passed away, and the joyous and generous youth enters into the world, its scenes seem very attractive—it looks inviting. All the future is then contemplated with deep interest. The imagination is then vivid and strong. It revels in anticipation. How many projects are then formed! The young man now begins to realize the idea of existence—he feels that he lives—and he begins to think to what purpose he shall live. In his heart he then resolves what he shall do—how and when he shall perform it. At one time one object strikes him—at another time, another; and, while he is resolving, he reflects not, that death may come, and prevent, in one fatal moment, the fulfilment of all his resolutions; he reflects not, whether his purpose, or his resolution, or his device, be of such a nature, that his Maker shall thus address his disembodied spirit, “Thou didst well that it was in thine heart.”

*The objects concerning which men form their purposes are well known, and have often been considered.* To some spirits of a lighter character, of a volatile and airy description, *pleasure* appears adorned in fascinating charms: she seems an object of superlative beauty. Benignant and cheerful

in her aspect, and gay and beautiful in her attire, and joyous, and captivating, and witty in her conversation, with her, in soft bowers of bliss, they would ever dwell. Through winding, flowery, and sunshiny paths she conducts to a paradise where all is beauty to the eye, and music to the ear—where the most exquisite delights are presented to every sense. The youth is charmed and taken; he cannot resist: he is borne along, with ecstatic delight, from one scene of enjoyment to another, until his judgment is weakened, his conscience is seared, his affections are defiled, until the power of reflection seems gone—until solemn thought never visits his mind. He drinks of the fatal cup presented to him until he is intoxicated, and then his reason loses all power to perform its office, and he has no will to choose. A lover of pleasure more than a lover of God, he forgets that the pleasures of sin are not only unsatisfactory and degrading in themselves, but that they are only for a season.

To others, again, of a more reserved and serious character, *wealth* appears very desirable:—affluence the most impressive and attractive object under the sun. To these, even Mammon, notwithstanding his hard features and revolting aspect, seems to possess ten thousand attractions: they reflect not on his heart of iron—they reflect not on the crimes of which men have been guilty under his petrifying influence; for, what have not men done under the influence of the love of money, which is said to be the root of all evil? They have not only hardened their hearts against the cry of the poor, and shut their ears against the supplications of the needy; but they have been guilty of deceit, and robbery, and even murder:—

they have devoured the house of the widow, and cruelly and unjustly taken away the patrimony of the desolate orphan. Mammon is a hard-hearted, cruel god; and his worshippers are among the most depraved of idolaters. Again, to others of a loftier mental character, of a nobler and more generous heart, a great name, a splendid reputation, has appeared to be the greatest glory. They have become the victims of an ambition, unhallowed in its nature, as it is destructive of happiness and repose in its effects. Their principal design has been, to erect a splendid monument to their fame—a monument on which their fellow-creatures might gaze with admiration, long after they have crumbled into dust. They have forgotten that that which is highly esteemed among men, is an abomination in the sight of God—that multitudes are ruined for ever, because they have loved the praise of men more than the praise of God, and that those men whose glory has been greatest on earth, and whose praises have been sung by the majority of mankind, have been lightly esteemed of the Divine Being, and shall be degraded and execrated through eternity.

Here, it is readily granted, that, to a certain extent, worldly objects must be attended to. If we are not occupied in the world, we must needs go out of it. Activity is not only in itself a cause of happiness, but it is the duty of all. The drones of society may justly be denominated its pests. Under the sun there is nothing for man but labour and care; and it will be acknowledged, that those who appear to be exempted, create these for themselves. In life, there are many innocent *pleasures*, which it is lawful to enjoy—the unnumbered felicities of domestic life, the delights of friendship and



society, the contemplation of the varied and impressive phenomena of nature, and the exquisite joys of literature and science. And even the desire of *wealth* is not unlawful, if it be for the benefit of those who are dependant on us, and for the promotion of the general good. Nor is it wrong to use diligence in securing the esteem and approbation of the wise and good. Those who are careless about that esteem, evince inherent baseness and meanness of mind. It is not probable that such value highly even the approbation of God.

But the intentions and designs of men, even in regard to the objects of this world, should be under the *regulating influence of the sublime principles of religion*. These should reign in the heart—these should predominate—these should exercise a modifying and restraining influence. Nothing can be more awful than to be without these—to be under the sway of the things of time, while the mind is vacant of those celestial principles of action which have come from heaven, and which tend to raise men to the sky. All men have various designs and intentions in their hearts. They are unseen by their fellow-creatures—unknown to them; but they are not concealed from God. To Him, whose eye is omniscient, all their thoughts are known afar off. And, if their thoughts, if their designs, if their intentions are not approved by Him, their condition is truly deplorable. Now, my brethren, reflect deeply on this subject in application to yourselves. It is a subject most vital and practical, in which you have all a particular individual concern. You have designs and intentions in reference to yourselves and this world. Look at them, at this

time, in the light of God's Word. What are they? When you examine the Scriptures impartially, and apply them to yourselves, can you approve them? Will they bear to be examined? Will God approve them? Will they sustain your mind at the hour of death? Will they endure the light of eternity? What is your predominant design—your ruling passion? Does it refer to *this* world only? or has it any reference to the next? Oh! this is a most important question, not to be lightly disposed of. Put it not away, as if it were impertinent—as if you were not particularly interested in it, for *you are* deeply concerned in it. Look at the *design* of your heart, and examine carefully whether it be such as that God shall thus address you when you appear before him: "Thou didst well that it was in thine heart."

However you are occupied in life, this you should never forget, that it should be in the *hearts of all of you to serve God*. This ought to be your *general intention*. The depravity of men is manifest in this:—they dissociate the world from religion. They think that they cannot attend to the things of the world, and to those of religion at the same time, —that the two are incompatible. Now, it is impossible to attend *inordinately* to worldly things, and at the same time to be religious; for "Ye cannot," said Christ, "serve God and mammon." But the things of the world *may* be attended to properly, and the objects of religion, the concerns of the soul,—not neglected. If this were not the case, it were unreasonable to expect that men should occupy their minds at all about eternity. But the service of Christ is a *reasonable* service.

God requires nothing but what men *can* do, and what they *ought* to do—and what it will be their *interest* to do—to subordinate the things of time to those of eternity;—amid all their other engagements not to forget that they are immortal beings—responsible beings; and that they can serve God if they will. Let this thought sink deep into your minds, that you can have no *apology* why you should not serve God—that this should be your general intention; and that if this be not in your heart, it cannot be well with you at last—it must go ill with you for ever.

Here it may be observed, that some *noble and benevolent minds*, rising superior to the level of those around them, *form purposes of great usefulness on the earth*. The designs of those excellent and worthy characters, relate to different departments:—some form designs of *general benevolence*. They wish to live for the benefit of mankind—to diminish the misery, and to augment the happiness of the earth. Like Christ, they desire to “go about continually doing good.” They exemplify the influence on their hearts of pure religion and undefiled; which is, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep themselves unspotted from the world. They are prepared to exert their energies in any way that will really benefit man. They seek out wretchedness that they may relieve it. They cause the heart of the widow to sing for joy. The blessings of those who were ready to perish, fall upon them. Hence *Howard*, that honour to human nature, and bright ornament of the religion of Jesus, hesitated not to visit—prompted to the benevolent undertaking by celestial cha-

rity—the noisome cells and miserable dungeons of all the prisons in Europe, that he might devise plans for the relief of the dejected prisoner, and thus alleviate the wretchedness of those who are deprived of the light of the world, and the pleasant society of honourable men. He fell in the glorious cause—but he fell gloriously; and it was well that it was in his heart. Hence *Clarkson* and *Wilberforce* have devoted *their* energies and their influence to release the slave from his thralldom; and, through their efforts, the detestable slave-trade, that disgrace to humanity, and stigma on Britain, was brought to a termination. Oh! that the same could be said of colonial slavery, which still exists, and under which thousands still groan!

Other excellent characters have been filled with *noble designs for the good of their country*—they have been *patriots* in the best sense of that word. They have been prepared to lose their property, their liberty, and their lives, that they might benefit their country. In the senate they have boldly lifted up their voice, in strains of the purest and most moving eloquence, against corruption and oppression in every form; and on the field they have valiantly fought, and bled, and died for their country. For the liberty and happiness of mankind have they devoted themselves. At the present period, as a country, are we not blessed with such men?—men of wisdom, of virtue, and of eloquence,—who are putting forth all their energies, exerting all their powers, to save this important nation from impending ruin? Who, that has a particle of patriotic feeling—that cares for the good of his country, does not feel deeply interested in all their measures, and ardently desire that



they may be crowned with success? Who is not moved with the thunders of their eloquence, which roll from one end of the land to the other? Who can read, without the deepest feeling, the thoughts that breathe, and words that burn? And who does not pray that the Supreme Ruler, the Governor among the nations, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, and who turneth them as the rivers of waters, may realize the desires of every true patriot, and give to the people of this land speedy relief from many of the evils under which they groan?—may disappoint the evil designs of the crafty, and turn the counsels of the wicked into foolishness?

*Others form the noble design of serving God in the ministry of the Gospel.* They have been the subjects of a desire for this great and glorious work which they were not able to overcome,—a desire that burned within them, and which they could not repress. This led them to form the noble design of serving God in the world,—a world of depravity and misery,—by preaching the Gospel to their perishing fellow-men. And certainly this must be contemplated as a glorious work; and the design to engage in it may justly be denominated a noble design. Indeed, though it involve perpetual self-denial, though it insure no earthly reward, though it be attended with many sacrifices, what work can be compared to it? What employment may compete with it? Reflect on its great object, that is, to restore men to God—to raise them from sin to holiness—from misery to happiness—from earth to heaven. “He that winneth souls is wise. They that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as

the stars for ever and ever.” However imperfect may be the attempts, or partial the success, of those who enter on this work from pure motives, God will say to each one of them at last, “Thou didst well that it was in thine heart.”

But, if the design of those who serve God in the ministry of the Gospel be noble, much more is that of the man who purposes to *serve God as a missionary*. I have always considered missionary work as the most exalted department of ministerial labour—as requiring more piety, more prudence, more zeal, more disinterestedness, more ardent desire for the salvation of men. Indeed, as no work involves so many sacrifices, so no employment can be compared to it. To preach Christ where he has not been known before—to impart the knowledge of Jesus to the heathen—to enlighten their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God—to be instrumental in overturning idolatrous systems, and in establishing the glorious cause of truth and righteousness; to impart the infinite blessing of the Word of Life to those who have hitherto been led astray by cunningly-devised fables; these are objects, in comparison to which, as to importance, all others shrink away; they transcend all earthly objects of pursuit, as the soul transcends the body, and as time transcends eternity. The work of a missionary is a sublime and important employment; and all who have designed it, but have not been permitted to accomplish it, shall know in another state of being, that it was “*well* it was in their heart.”

To this great work was our beloved deceased brother devoted:

—to realize the great objects it embraces, he had consecrated life itself—all the energies of his being. In his soul the desire for this work ardently burned;—it was a fire that could not be put out. It was owing to this desire that he was first introduced to me. Knowing somewhat of the nature of the work, and the difficulties and trials connected with it, I considered it my duty to place these before him in all their breadth and length. But he could not be turned from his purpose—he could not be deterred, from the probability of difficulty, and trial, and danger. He was willing to be employed at home, were it the will of God, and if no way should be opened by which he might go abroad; but whenever the door into missionary labour was opened, he hesitated not, but entered immediately. He appeared to have a predilection for the work, and chose it because he preferred it. In the month of May, 1830, he thus expresses himself: “As to my experience in divine things, I have reason to be thankful, that lately I have enjoyed so much of religion. The promise appears to have been fulfilled—‘They that water others, shall themselves be watered.’ I have reason to be humble before God, on account of sin. I want a greater deadness to the world, and to be more alive to spiritual things—to be hungering and thirsting after righteousness; to have my heart glow with the love of Christ—with a deep and anxious concern for the welfare of poor perishing sinners. Blessed be God for any of these things; but it is my earnest desire to possess more—to feel increasingly the great responsibility of my situation, and to spend my life in laborious exertion for Christ.” In this devout and

humble manner did he express himself in regard to that which was before him.

He was permitted to *begin* the glorious work he had so ardently desired, and after having preached to the poor negroes, in letters which he commenced but did not finish, which is also the case with the journal that was first received, he expresses himself in the same devout manner: he says, “We met with the kindest reception from our esteemed brethren and sisters here. I complied with the request of the negroes to preach at Port Royal in the evening, as they had expected no service on account of Mr. Clark going to a distance to baptize. I felt a peculiar pleasure in preaching to the first black congregation, and earnestly desired to spend my life in the work. At present it appears uncertain what station God has appointed for us: we trust we can say, our only wish is to be where we shall most advance his glory.”

These are among the last sentences he wrote in this world. Already the messenger of Christ was on the wing that was to convey him to glory. Soon he was to ascend, for all his work was done. It may not be unworthy of your notice, that, on that sabbath evening, July 10, when he first preached, our venerable friend Mr. King died; and very soon he followed—so that they soon met in glory.

But it was “well that it was in his heart.” Though he was cut off at the commencement of the work—what then? I request your serious attention to the following observations:—1. *He fulfilled the Divine intention.* Whatever we may think, the Divine intention, in regard to him, was not frustrated. All the things that happen to the people of God



are the consequences of his pre-appointment. The bounds of their habitation are prescribed, and they can remain no longer in any place than he hath determined. But especially "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." He hath preappointed the *place* where they are to die, and the *time*, and all the *circumstances*. So that our brother has not died by chance. The number of his days was fulfilled. This is a consideration calculated to produce acquiescence of mind. It was certainly consistent with the wisdom and love of God that he should *then* die. 2. *He performed all that was allotted for him to do.* He desired a good work, yea, a great and glorious work; he was permitted to enter on it—to feel the joy of commencing it, *then* he was removed. This was all he had to do—he finished his work. He was faithful until death, and now he has received the crown. 3. *He was, doubtless, welcomed to heaven.* The first voice he heard in the eternal state, would be that of Christ, saying, "Thou didst well that it was in thine heart." "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things," &c. 4. *Our ignorance should prevent us from repining, since we know not the high station for which he was preparing, and which Christ hath appointed him above.* We deplore his early removal; we think the flower in the bud was cut down—the tree in its blossom rooted up. We think his piety, and talents, and preparation, are lost to the world. But we are incompetent judges. We can only see a little way around us. The circle of our knowledge is extremely contracted. He may have been preparing for some im-

portant service above; and there, doubtless, his powers are fully developed, and he serves his Lord in perfection. Let us rest in the thought, that "what we know not," &c.

[Here Mr. Swan introduced letters relative to the deceased, from the Rev. Messrs. Flood and Philippo.]

And now what more can I add, in addition to what these letters have imparted? To God, who is the judge of the widow, and the father of the fatherless, would I affectionately commend his bereaved and afflicted *partner*. She willingly accompanied him—she hazarded her life for the name of Jesus—she has fulfilled her interesting mission—and now she has safely returned, we trust, for great usefulness in the church at home. Let her not forget the divine promise, "Leave thy fatherless children," &c. Let his *parents* be consoled by the idea, that their son was engaged and fell in a glorious work—that he died with a spotless reputation, and that he is perfectly happy in the presence of Christ. Let his *brothers* and *sisters* seriously consider the absolute necessity of that religion of which their departed brother was possessed, and which he so earnestly desired they might possess. If they would meet him in peace, let them repent and believe the Gospel, and not deceive themselves with the vain thought, that as they are not officially engaged in religion, therefore, they may safely live without it. Let every *member* of this church be diligent to occupy until the Lord come, and be found watching. Let the *teachers* in the schools call to mind his *seriousness*, his humility, his zeal, and his affection, and his regularity, and imitate him. And, in fine, let *all in this congregation*

consider the supreme importance of religion, which consists in the state of the heart before God. Let none of you give your hearts entirely to the world. Some of you may recollect his last sermon in Birmingham, from this place, from those striking words, "This God is our God," &c. You will see his face, you will hear his voice, no more—but if God be your God,—soon will you meet him in heavenly glory.

### DUTY OF ATTACHMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

*To the Editor of the Baptist Magazine.*

MY DEAR SIR,

THE enclosed Exhortation to Peace and the Support of the Government, was delivered at the close of a sermon on Lord's day, December 9, 1792, by the late Rev. Daniel Turner, M.A., of Abingdon; and afterwards published, in more than one edition, at the request of his friends. The sentiments appear to me correct, and almost every sentence seems as much adapted to the present period as to that; for these reasons, and because it will tend to perpetuate the name of an excellent man among us, I should be glad to see the article copied into next month's Magazine.

In the mean time,

I remain yours truly,

J. B.

Chelsea,  
Nov. 9, 1831.

A DAY of visitation from Almighty God, such as the prophet Isaiah speaks of as a day of visitation, seems to be coming upon this country. Our national sins are

very great and aggravated, and cry aloud for vengeance; and the great Being, to whom it belongs, appears disposed to hearken to their cry, and enter into judgment with us. It becomes us to be seriously attentive to these things, lest the day come upon us ere we are aware, and totally unprepared to meet it. There is certainly spreading amongst us a factious, discontented, turbulent spirit. Some raving with the most furious zeal in favour of despotic power and dominion; insisting upon our absolute submission to their dictates, right or wrong, without leaving us even the right of complaining: others are as mad in the pursuit of what they call by the sacred name of LIBERTY, but which, in fact, is no better than *Licentiousness*; putting it in the power of every man, however wicked, to do just what he pleases, without any control from the laws and order of society. Between these shocking extremes there is certainly a medium, which we should endeavour to understand and keep.

Many years' happy experience may convince us, that the constitution of the government of this country, as it consists of King, Lords, and Commons, is eminently calculated to secure to us the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty, and every kind of national prosperity, and, therefore, worthy of our strenuous support.

We must acknowledge, indeed, that even this happy constitution has been shamefully corrupted and abused, in many instances, by wicked and designing men, to serve their selfish and pernicious ends: nor is it possible, in the present depraved state of human nature, to form a system of government that would not be liable



to abuse from such men; but none of the evils that have hitherto prevailed in ours, can possibly justify any seditious attempts to overturn the constitution itself. We *may*, and we *ought*, to seek the redress of our grievances, and endeavour to stem the torrent of corruption by all fair and peaceable means, such as the constitution itself furnishes us with in great plenty; and to persevere with a manly firmness and resolution, till the end be obtained, in some tolerable degree at least; but, at the same time, should be exceedingly careful to avoid all violent and hostile measures, lest we find the remedy worse than the disease.

The pretenders to superior wisdom in politics, may paint out to our imagination, schemes of government that may look very pretty, and even charming in *theory*, but cannot, in the present state of things amongst us, be reduced to *practice*, without the miseries of anarchy and confusion.

I would, therefore, my friends, take this opportunity to recommend to you all, and particularly to you who are *Dissenters*, to beware of being led away from your genuine spirit and principles of peace, by the wild undigested notions about *liberty* and *equality*, which some are so fond of propagating. They do not consider, that however such notions may suit the political humour and state of other countries, they are not at all applicable to ours; nor adapted to the genius and spirit of Britons.

As Protestant *Dissenters* we are, upon principle, sincere and warm friends to both civil and religious liberty; yet, as *Christians*, utter enemies to all licentious violence against the government. Though obliged, by our

consciences, to *dissent* from the Established Church, yet sincere friends to her peace and prosperity, not even *wishing* to deprive her members of the enjoyment of the same liberty of conscience we claim for ourselves. Accordingly, the Dissenters have been always ready to join them in support of the Church, when in danger from our common enemies, the Papists; and this even at the expence of giving up many of their own particular rights and privileges: witness their conduct at the revolution in 1688. No men rejoiced more cordially in that glorious event than they;—no men more zealously attached to the illustrious house of Hanover, from its first accession to the throne of these kingdoms, to the present day, than they;—no men set their faces more resolutely against the rebellious efforts of its enemies in the years 15 and 45, or exerted themselves with more liberality and spirit in favour of the reigning family. These are notorious facts, which I challenge even their most inveterate enemies to refute.

There may possibly be here and there a few, amongst our many thousands, misled by the wild doctrines lately started, or provoked by the illiberal spirit of their adversaries, who may think and act differently; but no whole bodies of men can be justly chargeable with the wrong sentiments and conduct of every individual among them. In fact, the chief leaders of the malecontents with us are Deistical philosophers, neither Churchmen nor Dissenters, men of no religion at all. In general, and as a body, the Dissenters, ever since the revolution, have been as staunch loyalists as any of the members of the Established Church, though not

possessed of their advantages and encouragements.

This loyal and peaceable spirit, and firm attachment to the constitution, I wish you to maintain, remembering that you are the professed disciples of the Prince of Peace, and most benevolent Friend of mankind; and that, therefore, it must be utterly inconsistent with your characters, to be concerned in any popular insurrections, or seditious cabals against a government, in its constituent principles, so favourable to all our just rights and liberties, and under the protection of which we have enjoyed, for so many years, such an ample share of national happiness;—this would be the basest ingratitude to God and man. Instead of this, let us endeavour to possess our souls with patience under any of the little inconveniences we may happen to feel from it; study the things that make for peace, and follow it with all men. Bless them that curse us, and pray for them who despitefully use us; or, in a word, take the apostle Peter's advice, who was a wise and good man (1 Peter ii. 14—17), where he exhorts us, by proper “ submission to government, to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men;—as free, yet not using our liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God;—honour all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, and honour the king.”

To conclude, if you wish to distinguish yourselves as the real friends of your country, walk more closely with your God in all the duties of evangelical piety; avoid all sinful conformity to the world; nor any way countenance its vices and follies; set always before you the illustrious example of the Lord Jesus Christ for your imitation. Be more constant and fervent in

prayer to God for a spirit of repentance and reformation;—pay a tender regard to the just rights and privileges of the meanest amongst you; kindly relieve, to the utmost of your power, the distresses of the honest and industrious poor; instructing the ignorant, reclaiming the vicious, and doing good to all. By these means you will not only find much comfort and support in any day of afflicting visitation that may come upon you; but will do your country infinitely more effectual service than by any noisy outcries about liberty, or tumultuous endeavours to reform the state. You will, I trust, take these hints well, as they proceed not from any suspicion I have of your want of loyalty, but purely with the hope of confirming you in it, and of exciting you to some proper exertions, at this very critical juncture, in support of government, and the peace and welfare of your country.

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#### ON REVIEWING THE PAST.

It is true we cannot look into futurity and read the book of God's decrees. What will be our future pleasures, difficulties, or troubles is only known to the wise disposer of all events. We are equally ignorant of the time and the manner of our death. But we can, we ought, to look back on the past. It becomes us to take a careful review of past events, and past experience, and to seek to derive profit from both. This becomes us as reasonable and accountable creatures, and also as professing christians, “God requireth that which is past.”

*Past dispensations should be reviewed.* To review the past dispensations of Providence with



christian feeling is exceedingly interesting and instructive. The hand of Deity has been lifted up, the pride of nations has been humbled; war, disease, and death have removed thousands of our fellow-creatures to the eternal world. The judgments of God have been abroad in the earth, that the inhabitants thereof may learn righteousness. But if we view these dispensations aright, we shall view them as tending to promote some great and important ends—the glory of God and the real good of his church and people. While this review will humble us in the dust on account of our sins, it will excite our gratitude to God for the kindness and care he has manifested towards us; we shall look through the clouds that have gathered around us and behold the Sun of Righteousness arising upon us with healing in his wings.

*Past mercies should be reviewed.*

We have forfeited every blessing we enjoy. Every good we have received from our infancy to the present moment has flowed from the fountain of divine mercy. Mercies in rich abundance have been lavished upon us: "Goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our life." "The lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places," &c. Our temporal wants have been supplied, our health has been continued, we have been preserved from death: we can look back upon enjoyments, supports, and privileges of a spiritual kind. To forget these mercies would be base and ungrateful, while a remembrance of them will be pleasing to God, and beneficial to ourselves.

*Past troubles ought to be reviewed.* Those who have experienced the greatest mercies are the sub-

jects of affliction and sorrow. The most eminent saints, as Jacob, David, and others, were not exempted from these. In reviewing the past it will be found that some have been tried in their circumstances by disappointments, losses, and crosses: others have experienced sickness and pain; and others have been called to mourn over the graves of departed relatives and friends. These afflictions were sent for important purposes, to wean our affections from earth, and to draw them to things above. By a proper review of these, this design will be answered.

*Past conduct should be reviewed.*

Is the reader a professor of religion and a member of the church of Christ? How important is a strict and impartial review of his conduct. Has it been as becometh the Gospel of Christ? Has he been circumspect in his walk, and holy in his conversation? In such a review we should ask ourselves the following questions:—Have we resisted temptation? Have we mortified inward corruptions? Have we overcome the world? Have we been diligent in our attention to the means of grace? Have we exerted ourselves for the cause of God, and done what we could for the salvation of sinners? Have we grown in grace, and, by our example, recommended religion to others? Let us examine ourselves on these points. Our comfort, our happiness, the honour of religion, the glory of God, are all promoted by a conduct that accords with our religious profession. If, Christians, time is fast bearing us on to the joys of eternity, our years are rolling away, and soon shall we be called to pass over Jordan; all our labours, all our sufferings will soon be over, and every true believer will

be crowned with glory and honour: let us therefore "give all diligence to make our calling and election sure," &c. 2 Peter i. 10.

W.

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PILGRIM HUNTERS IN HINDOSTAN, OR HINTS TO BRITISH CHRISTIANS.

"The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

PILGRIM hunters are employed to search out in obscure parts of India, persons willing to join in the idolatrous worship of Juggernaut. "They are a large body of emissaries, (says Mr. Thorp,) *more numerous* than *all* the Christian Missionaries in the world, who are employed by the priests, and dispersed *over the whole empire* to persuade the deluded natives, by various arguments, especially by the assurance of eternal bliss, to undertake the pilgrimage to Juggernaut."

Ah! shall it be so,—shall pilgrim hunters be found in India, and shall there be a dearth of home missionaries in our own land?—Shall not the people of England be *sought out* and invited to the Saviour, with as much zeal and diligence as the poor idolators of Hindostan are *sought out*, for the worship of a block of wood? Perhaps some may blush at their backwardness; and well they may, when so outstripped by "those who know not God, and desire not the knowledge of his way." Every reader may reap some instruction from this statement;—may the diligent become *more diligent*,—may the loiterers become labourers,—and may every Christian pray fervently for the Holy Spirit to be poured

out, both in India and England, that means now employed may be made increasingly effective; and that means may yet be multiplied an hundred-fold.—And, oh! may the time not be far distant, when idolatry in India shall have *no sanction* from the British Government. "At present the pilgrim hunters receive a premium for *every pilgrim* brought into the town, and £5,000 a year is paid to the native officers of the temple *out of the proceeds* of the pilgrim-tax. It is computed that *one million two hundred thousands* attend." Still must we offer up the cry "O Lord, remember thy covenant," "send out thy light and thy truth," "for the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." "Give thy Son the heathen for his dominion, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession." Let Britain, let India, let all the tribes of the earth call the Redeemer blessed.

BERTHA.

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ON THE NATURE OF THE MILLENNIUM.

IT appears to have been the design of God in every age, for the wisest of purposes, that the predictions of the Holy Scriptures should be involved in more or less of obscurity until their fulfilment, 1 Pet. i, 10—12; therefore, as the Millennium is yet future, it behoves us to speak and write respecting it with peculiar caution, temperateness, and modesty: I cannot, however, incline to the notion that our blessed Redeemer's reign is likely to be *personal* during this period, or that his people will be *literally* raised from their graves



to dwell with him upon the earth, from the following considerations.

First. The language of the Holy Spirit in Rev. xx, appears to be principally, if not altogether, *symbolical*, and *not literal*. Satan is certainly not literally *a dragon*, but a fallen spirit, inheriting the disposition attributed to that creature; and being incorporeal, he cannot be subjected to restraint in any literal *pit*; nor can he be bound or confined by any material *chain* or *seal*. And it is very observable, that it is merely *the souls of the martyrs* that are to experience the resurrection there predicted; and those holy Scriptures which treat of the resurrection at the last day, represent the righteous and the wicked as being to be raised *at the same time*. See Dan. xii. 2; John v. 28, 29; and 1, Thess. iv. 13—18. The rising of the dead in Christ *first*, in the sixteenth verse of the last reference, is clearly associated, in the seventeenth verse, with the rising of the living saints to meet Christ in the air, which it is to precede, and the whole passage relates, not to the Millennium, but to the final consummation of all things; therefore, the rising of the souls of the martyrs appears to me to be like the reappearance of Elijah in the person of John the Baptist, which was not literally but *symbolically only*. Mal. iv. 5. Matt. xvii. 12.

Secondly. The coming of Christ to destroy Jerusalem, and his own and his Father's coming to inhabit his people in the present world, are represented as personally as his millennial appearance; yet neither the one nor the other has been fulfilled literally, but *spiritually only*. Matt. xxiv. 30—34; John xiv. 21—23; Rev. iii. 20.

Thirdly. Christ's *first advent* was unquestionably to establish a

monarchy, which he has been exercising from the period of his ascension into heaven, and the day of Pentecost. And the Jews appear to have had as much reason as the Millenarians to expect a *personal and visible monarchy*; but we have seen that they were completely mistaken, to their serious injury; therefore, we should be careful to guard against a similar error. What language could appear to be more literal than Gen. xlix. 10. Ps. ii. xlv. lxxii. and cx. Isa. ix. 5, 7. Dan. ii. 34, &c. But see John xviii. 36. vi. xv. lxiii. lxvi. Luke xii. 14. Matt. v. 3. xviii. 3. John iii. 3—5. Rom. xiv. 17.

Fourthly. The general judgment is undoubtedly to be subsequent to the Millennium; and Christ's appearance at that period is particularly and emphatically denominated his *second coming*. Heb. ix. 28. To which may be added, that the Scriptures which refer to the final judgment, give no intimation of any *intermediate* personal appearance of the Lord Jesus Christ, but seem rather to militate against it. See Matt. xxv. 31; 2 Tim. iv. 1; 2 Thess. i. 7, &c.

Fifthly. A first resurrection as clearly implies *a second to follow it*, as the second death in Rev. xxi. 8, implies a first to have preceded it; but if Christ's followers are to be raised at the Millennium, there can be no such thing as a second resurrection; and there is a manifest impropriety in calling what is then to take place their *first* resurrection.

Sixthly. The subjects of the millennial blessedness are to be exposed to severe trial towards the close of the Millennium, which is completely inconsistent with the perfect and uninterrupted rest which the Scriptures encourage

the servants of Christ to expect at the termination of their present mortal existence. Job iii. 17; Isa. lvii. 2; John xiv. 2, 3; Rev. xiv. 13; Eccles. ix. 5.

These considerations, for which I am mainly indebted to the writings of Fuller, Scott, and Jones, perfectly satisfy my mind that the opinions of Gill, and others upon this subject, are most likely to prove erroneous. And to assert, as has been asserted, that there is as much reason to question the divinity of Christ, as there is to call in question his personal reign in the Millennium, appears to me altogether unwarrantable; for the former is testified *literally*; while the other is only represented *symbolically*; and as it is not *necessary* to understand these symbolical scriptures in a literal sense, so neither do I think, from the foregoing considerations, that it would be *just*.

It is certainly a duty to endeavour to ascertain the doctrine of the Holy Spirit upon this subject, and I rejoice that christians can even differ respecting it, without differing at all upon the justification of our persons before God, freely, through faith in Christ only; but I earnestly wish the time and zeal employed by some persons in contending for Christ's personal reign, were devoted, first, to the extension of the simple Gospel, and the preparation of every individual for death, and eternity, and that kingdom of which the Millennium itself will be only an imperfect figure; and, secondly, to the preparation of the church for that awful season of trial which is to precede the destruction of Antichrist, and the Millennium, according to Rev. xvi. These should unquestionably engage our *first and principal atten-*

*tion*; and we may safely leave the other, without danger, to be made clear in its appointed season. Satan, (as Mr. Fuller remarks in another case,) is like the whale-fisher, who throws out a tub to amuse the fish, and keep it from attacking his ship; and Christ's ministers should take care that they are not hindered in their proper work by his devices.

In conclusion, I would merely observe, that in the Millennium there can be no doubt that the knowledge of Christ will be universal, Isa. xi. 9; xl. 5; Jer. xxxi. 31—34; it will also be a time of universal holiness, Isa. lx. 21; lxvi. 23; Zech. xiv. 20, 21; Mal. i. 11; and of universal peace and love, Isa. ii. 2—4; Mic. iv. 1—4; Isa. xi. 1—9. And Christ will be obeyed throughout the world, as by the three thousand at the first Pentecost. All the disorders of the christian church will be completely healed, and Christ's ordinances will be observed "as they were delivered," and are now exhibited for our undeviating regard in the New Testament. Rev. xi. 15; Isa. xxxii. 15, &c. xlv. 3—5; lix. 20, 21.

The present generation can scarcely be expected to behold the millennial glory, for many awful and glorious predictions are to be previously fulfilled, which are not likely to be very speedily accomplished; but we should individually be *looking daily* for the summons from the present world, into our Redeemer's presence; and until this period arrives, it will be our wisdom and happiness to be endeavouring to serve him as holily, as humbly, as faithfully, and as zealously as possible, according to his revealed pleasure.

S. D.

Clonmel.



## REVIEWS AND BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Character, Duties, and Obligations of the Minister of the Gospel. A Discourse, delivered the 23rd of June, 1831, in Devonshire Square Meeting House; before the Members and Supporters of the Stepney Baptist College.* By JOHN KERSHAW, M. A. — Holdsworth and Ball.

EVERY enlightened friend of truth must rejoice at the increased facility with which mental cultivation is obtained by those who are candidates for the office of the Christian ministry, and much more at the improvement of the sentiments of the religious public, as to the necessity of such cultivation. It is not now requisite to prove that a minister of the Gospel will not be injured by extensive knowledge and information, since it is too evident that the want of these frequently retard his progress and limits his usefulness. That sacred science which contemplates all that is important in earth and heaven, requires a dilation of intellect in its professor, to which ignorance is inimical, and to students in theology it may be truly said,—

“A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
“Drink deep, or taste not the Castalian spring.”

The discourse now under consideration was delivered before the friends of academic instruction connected with Stepney College, and directed more especially to the young ministers enjoying the privileges of that institution. Two objects therefore should be answered by it:—an impression should be made, or deepened, of the importance of such an institution, and that instruction should be communicated to the students present, which might long be remembered by them. We think both these purposes are accomplished in an affectionate, fervent, and pious manner; many solid arguments may be gathered from the sermon worthy the perusal of those who consider that learning should be the handmaid of religion, and of the advocates of the opposite opinion; and those who aspire to bear the vessels of the Lord, by attending to the truths here so solemnly enforced, must become

able ministers of the New Testament. We ourselves have experienced the value of such epitomes of privileges and duties annually delivered, and can express our conviction that the sentiments of Mr. Kershaw's address, will be had in lasting remembrance by those who shall hereafter labour in different parts of the Redeemer's vineyard. We have only room for the following extract:—

“If there ever was an age when the ministers of the Gospel were required to avail themselves of all the aids of literature, that age is the present. The human mind, throughout all classes of society, is bursting forth with unwonted energies. Knowledge, and that of no inferior kind, is widely diffused. All are beginning to think, to reason, to test opinions, and, having adopted or rejected them, to proclaim the result. On ministers among Protestant dissenters, it is especially incumbent to endeavour to become the advocates of the Christian cause. Nor should they lose sight of the principles, which as Protestant dissenters they maintain—principles which can be maintained and propagated by no other means than fair argument, and an honest appeal to the inspired volume. We are not supported by a richly endowed church, leaning on a powerful state, and deriving from it emoluments and dignities which render it an object of secular ambition, and exert a captivating influence over the minds even of some of its conscientious advocates. Consider, my friends, the inquiring character of the times; reflect on the importance of the office assigned you, and never allow yourselves to be marked for any inferiority which it lies in your power to remove or prevent.” p. 35.

1. *Speech of Mr. William Collins at the Adjournment of the First Public Meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, on 5th July, 1831, pp. 24.*—Glasgow.
2. *British and Foreign Temperance Society: Speech of P. C. Crampton, Esq. Solicitor General for Ireland and President of the Hibernian Temperance Society, at the First Public Meeting of the Society, held at Exeter Hall, June 20th, 1831, pp. 20.*—Bagster.

THE direction of the prophet to the Assy-

rian captain, "Go wash, and be clean," partook, in the estimation of the latter, so little of the splendid and the marvellous that, had it not been for the respectful remonstrance of an attendant, this commander-in-chief would have returned to his own country enraged by his pride, and oppressed with his leprosy. It will, indeed, be deeply to be lamented, if so good and great a work, as that which is contemplated by Temperance Societies, should be retarded only because of the *ease* with which they may be formed, and the almost *no* expence with which they may be promoted. We unfeignedly hope that this powerful call upon humanity will be universally and practically answered; and that such an irresistible moral union may be speedily formed as shall completely dislodge the demon of intemperance from every retreat in which he is now immolating, by thousands, the victims of his seduction; and drive him, for ever, from the abodes of men, and the sufferance of the world.

The elaborate speech of Mr. William Collins cannot be read with attention without producing a very powerful impression in favour of any honourable expedient which may render probable even the diminution of this enormous evil. Mr. C. says,—

"From the nearest estimate which can be made from the government return, it appears that, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, there are twenty millions pounds sterling spent annually on spirits. I know that many who have made the calculation, make the cost of spirits to the public, upwards of thirty millions sterling; and, certainly, if we include the probable quantity smuggled, and consider the great increase to the quantity by dilution with water and other mixtures, as well as the high price at which spirits are sold in inns, and the more respectable taverns, the calculation is probably very near the truth. But taking even the above sum of twenty millions, it presents us with another most overwhelming fact, that much as we glory in our Christian enterprises, Britain spends more money on spirits, in one year, than she has expended in giving Christianity to the word for the last hundred years."

—p. 17.

But this almost incredible outlay for

poisonous stimulants, is as nothing when compared with its horrifying effects; for, says Mr. Crampton,—

"If time allowed, I should be able to prove to you, that not less than three-fourths of all the crimes of the metropolis—of the premature deaths, the diseases, the lunacies, the poverty, the misery, the villainies, the robberies, the debaucheries, the murders, are the result, the necessary result, of the common use of ardent spirits. And then, I put it to any man who finds himself obliged to come to the conclusion that I am right, and yet withholds his aid and his name from a Temperance Society, whether, in so doing, he is not accessory to those crimes, and an enemy to his fellow-men."—p. 8.

We are happy, in conclusion, to be able to state, that these impressive addresses are printed in a cheap form, for extensive circulation; and may be had as above.

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*Reasons for Dissent: a Farewell Sermon, delivered August 1, 1779, by the Rev. ISAAC SLEE; with a Recommendatory Preface by R. M. BEVERLEY, Esq.: to which is added a short Memoir of the Rev. I. Slee, &c. pp. 34.—Hull.*

HAVING, not very long since, been called to notice a republication of this excellent Sermon, by a respected minister of our own denomination, we deem it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enlarge our commendation of its contents. We may, however, be allowed to avail ourselves of this opportunity just to intimate, that, if this discourse be not extensively known, it certainly deserves to be so.

The Preface, by Mr. Beverley, and the Appendix, by Mr. Reynolds, strongly express their dissent from the Church of England as connected with the State.

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*A Letter to a Friend, containing a few heads for consideration on subjects that trouble the Church. By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. pp. 16.—Crofts.*

WHEN we long since adverted to "the ravings of Mr. Irving," in his "Ten Homilies on Baptism," we confess we were scarcely prepared to suppose that things would be permitted to reach the extreme point which they have now attained; and



in what the irreligious exhibitions and tumults which are now taking place, under his superintendence, may eventually terminate, we shall not attempt to predict. Sincerely do we wish that it may be in pungent regret for the mischief occasioned by these affecting aberrations, and in sober and knowledgeable of the truth as it is in Jesus. In the mean time, though it is difficult for us to conceive how it is possible that persons should be deluded by such palpably gross and bungling efforts to subvert the understanding, yet, if it be really so, we shall be most happy to learn that Charlotte Elizabeth, and others, who are now raising their voice to admonish the unwary, have not laboured in vain.

1. *Greenland Missions, with Biographical Sketches of some of the principal converts.* Second edition, revised and enlarged.—Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
2. *The Moravians in Greenland.* Second edition.—Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

EDINBURGH and Dublin are vying with each other, in these two little works, to pay the most respectful and affectionate homage to the "United Brethren," who have deserved so well of the Christian commonwealth; and London will not, surely, be behind them. How can we refuse to listen to our own Christian poet, when he sings—

"—— See Germany send forth  
Her sons, to pour it on the farthest north.  
Fired with a zeal peculiar, they defy  
The rage and rigour of a Polar sky,  
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose  
On icy plains, and in eternal snows."

COWPER.

1. *Pastoral Letters, with affectionate Hints to those Ministers who have not been favoured with the advantages of a liberal education.* By JAMES UPTON. With a Letter prefixed by the Rev. Isaac Mann, A.M. pp. 143.—Barfield.
2. *An Injured Minister's Character Vindicated, in a Series of Letters addressed to Mr. D. Harris, at Kingston.* By JAMES UPTON. pp. 63.—Wightman.

THE esteemed author of these small

pieces has become venerable among his contemporaries. These benevolent efforts of his pen are strikingly characteristic of that pious affection for which he has been so long and so eminently distinguished: their evident design is to uphold and extend the interests of truth, peace, and purity; than which, what objects are more intrinsically excellent, more entitled to universal homage, or more important in their practical influence?

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*Reformation not Subversion: an Appeal to the People of England on behalf of their National Church. A Sermon before the Corporation of Beverley, on the day of their Majesties' Coronation.* By JOHN SCOTT, M.A., Vicar of North Ferriby, Minister of St. Mary's, Hull, &c.—Seeley and Sons.

A SERIOUS, temperate, affectionate defence of the Church of England, which a Dissenter may read with advantage. The Appendix contains extracts from two Letters on Conformity and Establishments, written by the author's venerable father.

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*The nursing Fathers and Mothers of the Children of the church. A Sermon on Isaiah xlix. 22, 23.* By GREVILLE EWING.—Holdsworth and Ball, and Westley and Davis.

A JUDICIOUS exposition of a text too often mutilated, misinterpreted, and abused, with some caustic animadversions on churches established by law, in this country, or in others.

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*Hymns for Children.* By the Rev. W. FLETCHER, of St. John's College, Cambridge; Master of the Woodbridge School, &c. &c.—N. Hailes.

AN elegant little volume, with a finely engraved frontispiece, representing a child performing her devotions.

## OBITUARY.

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### MR. G. COLEMAN.

Mr. G. Coleman was born at Kington, in Herefordshire, in the year 1770. He grew up in great ignorance of Divine things, and became a grossly immoral man. One sabbath day, in the Established Church (a place he seldom entered) while the service was read, he noticed the frequent mention made of the name of Paul; on his way home he spoke of the circumstance to one of his companions, and inquired who that said Paul was, remarking that he had read the History of England through, but that he could not remember any mention therein made of that person. In swearing, few of his companions exceeded him. Fighting also, a vice with which the streets of Kington, in those days, was often disgraced, had powerful attractions to his depraved heart. When any thing of the kind occurred, he hastened to the scene, in which he usually soon found himself involved. Such was his devotedness to the gambling table, that, according to his own statement, had not the Lord changed his heart, it must inevitably have brought him and his family to ruin. Other vices might be added to the degrading list, but enough has been stated to shew the grossness of his immorality and ignorance.

The mean which God graciously employed for his conversion was bodily affliction. He was seized with a painful and lingering disease, from which he scarcely expected to recover. Then it was that he first saw and felt his melancholy situation as a sinner before God. His sins appeared before his mental vision in frightful array; fearful forebodings filled his trembling soul; every moment he expected to realize the vengeance of eternal fire; and it is impossible to describe the extreme anguish of his troubled spirit at these awful moments. But the grace of God was signally manifested on his behalf. Great as his sins

had been, and long as he had indulged in them, not many days were allowed to pass away before the soul-healing balm of the Gospel was applied to the wound which Divine love had opened. While agonizing under a sense of his sins, and crying to God for mercy, the Holy Comforter came to his relief. To use his own words, "When I thought myself at the very gates of hell, in a moment I heard a voice, saying, Remember Christ thy Saviour, Remember Christ thy Saviour!"\* His gloomy fears instantly gave way to cheering hope, his sorrow was turned into joy.

From this time, a great change appeared in his whole deportment. He was visited, during the remaining part of his illness, by several Christian friends of the Wesleyan denomination†, whose prayers and counsels were much blessed to his soul. And after his recovery, he joined their society, and though he did not heartily accord with them in all their doctrinal views, yet he remained in connexion with them about two years. He then heard the Rev. Mr. Breeze, of Aberistwith, preach from Romans viii. 1. His mind was so powerfully impressed with the exposition of this portion of Scripture, that he was immediately led to a more diligent search after Divine truth, and to more earnest prayer for the influence of the Holy Spirit. After this he fully embraced those doctrinal sentiments termed Calvinistic, and cordially believed them to the end of his life. He also became thoroughly convinced that immersion is the only scriptural mode of baptism, and that believers in Jesus Christ, are the only proper subjects of the sacred rite. There were a few Baptists in the town‡

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\* Words which he had learnt from a Christmas Carol.

† The Wesleyan denomination had existed in the town a few years.

‡ The Baptist church was then in its infancy.



who met together in a room for divine worship; he attended their assemblies, and joined their communion. His connexion with this church proved a great blessing to himself and to many others. By his persevering efforts and liberal support, the means of grace were more regularly enjoyed, and, in a short time, the room occupied for public worship became too small to contain the number of persons that attended to hear the Word of God. He then, like the man after God's own heart, felt intensely anxious to build a house for the Lord his God. Many difficulties presented themselves in his way, but so intent was he on the accomplishment of this object, that for one whole night sleep fled from his eyes. But it was only for a night, for before the morning dawned upon him, the plan of a chapel was drawn in his mind, and the place fixed upon where it should be erected: and in a few days the foundation of a Baptist Meeting House was laid in his own garden. He generously gave the ground on which it was built, and cheerfully advanced the whole sum paid for its erection without any legal security, trusting in God to be repaid; nor was he disappointed. After the Meeting House was finished, such was his regular attendance on the means of grace, that if at any time necessarily absent, the questions were asked, by almost every one present, "Where is brother Coleman? Is he well?" The attention and feeling with which he listened to the preaching of the Gospel seldom failed to interest and animate the preacher, and often produced salutary impressions on the minds of the hearers. The disciples and ministers of Christ were cordially invited to his house, and hospitably entertained at his table. He was unanimously chosen by his brethren a deacon of the church, which office he honourably sustained about twenty years. The church has had two pastors, in the settlement of both he took a lively interest, and proved to them a warm and steady friend.

In 1817 it pleased God to afflict him with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his right arm, and greatly impaired his mental capacities. His

family was then numerous and young, and he subsequently experienced a considerable change in his temporal circumstances. It was a painful trial to him to be unable to do what he had been accustomed and what he had delighted to do for the cause of God. He often mentioned it in a manner that deeply affected the hearts of those who heard him. But he seldom adverted to the circumstance without expressing gratitude to God that others had been raised up to supply his part of pecuniary aid. During the many years' continuance of his affliction, he abundantly, and almost incessantly, enjoyed the rich consolations of the Gospel. He employed a considerable portion of his time in devout meditation, in secret prayer, in reading the Scriptures, in attending the ordinances of the house of God, in visiting the members of the church, and in conversing with his friends and neighbours on the subject of religion.

His Christian excellencies were conspicuous: at the same time he was not without imperfections. The principal one was the warmth of his temper: but though this was his easy besetting sin, yet he often obtained the mastery over it. One striking example may be profitably recorded. At a meeting on business, previous to his paralytic affection, he was brought in contact with some of his old companions—men who were decided enemies of all righteousness; they, knowing his vulnerable part, determined, if possible, to wound him, and, through him, the cause of Christianity. They began to sneer at him for his religion, and then one of them took him by the throat and shook him violently: but they were completely foiled in their base design; for he saw their purpose, and fervently prayed to God for strength equal to his day; nor did he pray in vain. He bore this rough handling with Christian meekness, that passage of Scripture being powerfully applied to his mind, "Whosoever shall smite thee on the one cheek, turn to him the other also."

He was confined to his bed room for about three months before his death: during this period, he was often visited by

his pastor and Christian friends Though his mind, from physical causes, was not as joyous as usual, yet he proved himself to be a man of God. He expressed great solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his family, and for the prosperity of the church which he was about to leave. A few days previous to his departure, he said much, in the presence of members of his family and other friends, about the evil of worldly-mindedness, and the necessity of decision in religion. His pastor, who was present at this memorable time, at length perceiving that his mind began to sink, said to him, "I am

afraid, Mr. Coleman, you will fatigue yourself." He instantly replied, "No Sir, I am never tired in talking of Jesus Christ; but if I begin to talk on any other subject, I am tired immediately." He died comfortably the 18th of August last. A funeral sermon was preached for him, in the Baptist Chapel, to a very large and attentive congregation, the first sabbath in September, from John xi. 25, 26. Solomon says, "The memory of the just is blessed." May this brief record of a good man prove a blessing to all who peruse it! S. B.

## INTELLIGENCE, &c.

### FOREIGN.

FROM THE WIDOW OF THE LATE MR. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, TO MRS. SWAN OF BIRMINGHAM.

*Monghyr, 5th May, 1831.*

MY DEAR MRS. S.

I have often felt a wish to write to you since you left India, and now having something to communicate that will afford both yourself and dear Mr. S. pleasure, I will gratify my wish by doing so. You will be glad to hear that Mr. Leslie has had better health for the last two years, although he still complains of the heat, and just now it is very oppressive indeed. He labours hard, very hard, among the natives, besides preaching in English once every Sabbath, and often twice, and on week evenings once a fortnight, also attends prayer meetings and conference.

We have long been without any additions to our little church either from Europeans or natives; about a year ago, Mr. Leslie commenced an extra prayer meeting once a month, first at our house, and since that at the houses of our friends. A little before, we had begun a prayer meeting an hour previous to public worship in the vestry, and one of our good friends, Mr. Brickill, has a prayer meeting at his own house every Friday evening. Now we know God never said to the seed of Jacob, "Seek ye me in vain." Oh, no! he is a faithful God; I have found

him so. Well, we prayed, and waited, and hoped, resting on the promise, "in due time you shall reap if you *faint* not." I did not doubt the fulfilment of the promise, but I feared *fainting*. However, through mercy, we kept on; and, blessed be his glorious name, he heard our prayers: first, a young man in the civil service gave himself up to God, by being baptized, this was the last week in March; but, now my dear, rejoice with me, last Wednesday evening, April 27, Mrs. Page's two eldest daughters, Charlotte and Jane, and my dear Mary Ann, were all three baptized by moon light. The congregation was large, and it was a weeping time; some wept for joy, and others, I hope, wept for sin. It was a solemn season, Mr. Leslie preached the sermon, Mr. Moore baptized; others we hope are inquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward: two Portuguese men have solicited baptism.

Now, my dear friend, ought I not to praise the Lord as long as I live? Yes, I will, his grace assisting me. You cannot think how our hearts are cheered by these things; our dear preachers are cheered also; they begin to hope they have not laboured in vain. My beloved child and myself continue to live with Mr. Leslie, we try to make each other happy, and I believe few are more so. Mr. L. is very kind to us, and we feel grateful to him. My child loves the Saviour; my cup runneth over. Oh! for a grateful heart. In Calcutta also, conversion-work is going on both among Europeans and natives;



and a glorious work is going on in the Burmah empire. Mr. Broadman entered into his rest, but not before he had seen great things. Mrs. Broadman says, "he died in a boat, about twelve miles from Tanay (his home), with his loved Ranens kneeling around him. We can truly say that the Ranens of the Tanay mountains have, as a people, turned to God: seventy have already been baptized, and many, many more, I doubt not, are true believers; my dear husband was overcome with the glorious sight, and said the day but one before he died, "Lord, now testest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." What hath God wrought? Mr. Bampton also is gone to heaven; and on the 21st of April, Mr. John Adam, of the London Missionary Society. His death was occasioned by exposure to the sun.

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#### DEATH OF REV. DR. STAUGHTON.

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[The following extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 5th, 1831, will afford some little information as to the death of this useful minister in America.]

"The first Sabbath we were at Philadelphia, we inquired for Staughton; he then preached at New Market Street; but a few Sabbaths ago, he left the city, set off for Kentucky, was taken ill at Washington, at his son's, where he lay sick ten days, and died. He was about 58 years old. He was the star in the West among the Baptists. He died triumphantly. The last sermon he preached was a heavenly one. We said he would not live long, for his mind was overwhelmed with joyful and heavenly anticipations. We may say of a truth, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

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### DOMESTIC.

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#### ORDINATIONS, &c.

##### HASLINGDEN.

On Tuesday, the 24th of August, 1830, James Starkey, formerly a member of the

church of Christ at Cowling Hill, under the pastoral care of the Rev. N. Walton, was ordained pastor of the Particular Baptist Church, Haslingden, Lancashire. The Rev. Mr. Harbottle, of Acreington, commenced the services by reading and prayer, and gave the introductory address. Rev. Mr. Allison, of Ogden, asked the necessary question and received the confession of faith. Dr. Steadman, theological tutor of Horton College, near Bradford, offered the ordination prayer, and gave the charge to the minister, founded upon John xxi. 15, 16. Mr. Allison preached a sermon to the church, and an Independent Minister concluded the services by prayer. In the evening Dr. Steadman preached in the chapel, and thus the solemnities of a day, which were truly interesting were closed.

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##### WELL STREET.

On the 10th ult. the Rev. Robert Redpath, late of Edenshead, Scotland, was inducted to the pastoral office over the Scotch Secession church, meeting in Wells-street, Oxford-street, for many years under the care of the late venerable Dr. Waugh. The public service commenced soon after twelve o'clock, P. M., by its being announced from the desk to the church and congregation, that if any person knew any cause why Mr. Redpath should not be publicly recognized as the pastor of that church and congregation, information was to be immediately given to the presbytery, who were then sitting in the vestry. This notice was three times given, suitable pauses intervening. The Rev. Mr. Smellie, of Stranraer, then ascended the pulpit, gave out a part of the 132nd Psalm, read the 20th of the Acts, from the 17 ver., the 3rd chap. of the 1 Epistle of Timothy, and prayed: he then gave out part of the 90th Psalm, read the 53rd chap. Isaiah, delivered an elaborate and truly evangelical discourse, founded on the last clause in the 10th verse, and concluded his share in the solemnity by giving out part of a paraphrase on the chapter from which his text was taken: he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Young, of Albion chapel, Moorfields, who delivered a perspicuous, candid, and brief address on the constitution of the Secession church: he then observed, that as Mr. Redpath had been previously ordained, by the imposition of hands, that would not be repeated, and that, as the soundness of Mr. R's. views had been ascertained by the church and congregation, a confession of his faith would not be required, but that a series of questions would

now be proposed to him, to each of these in succession he signified his assent by a deliberate inclination of his head. The members of the church, who had chosen him to be their pastor, were then requested to renew the expression of their desire, by holding up their hands. Mr. Young then descended from the pulpit, and, in the table pew, prayed fervently for the pastor and the church: after which he received from him and the surrounding ministers the right-hand of brotherly affection. The Rev. Mr. Balmer, of Berwick, then addressed the pastor and people from Ezra vii. 10, the solemn impressiveness, and unspeakable importance of the counsels and cautions contained in this charge, it is presumed, cannot soon be forgotten. Mr. B. gave out part of the 147th Psalm, and the Rev. Mr. Broadfoot, of London, concluded the highly interesting services of the day by prayer. As soon as the congregation began to disperse, the members of the church were informed that their pastor would give to each of them then present the right-hand of Christian fellowship. In the numerous assembly present on this occasion there were ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, of the Secession; of the Baptist, and Pædobaptist denominations; all of whom seemed to participate in the feeling of deep seriousness which pervaded and distinguished the whole of the proceedings.

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#### MIRFIELD.

On Wednesday, October 19, the Rev. H. S. Albrecht, recently of Bradford Academy, was ordained over the Baptist Church at Mirfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A meeting was held at half-past six in the morning, to implore the Divine blessing upon the solemnities of the day, and the important union about to be formed.

Mr. Martin (Ind.), of Heckmondwicke commenced the public services by reading and prayer; Mr. Acworth, of Leeds, delivered the introductory address, asked the usual questions, and received Mr. Albrecht's confession of faith. Dr. Steadman, of Bradford, offered up the ordination prayer, and gave an affectionate charge to the pastor, from 2 Cor. iv. 1. Mr. Godwin, of Bradford, then addressed the church, from Phil. ii. 14—16; and Mr. Spooner, of Heaton, concluded with prayer.

In the evening, Mr. Bean (Ind.), of Heckmondwicke, began with prayer; Mr. Hamilton, (Ind.), of Leeds, preached from the latter clause of Acts xxvi. 28; and Mr. Saunders, of Haworth, closed by prayer.

The chapel was attended, throughout the day, by overflowing assemblies, who manifested a deep interest in its various services.

The affectionate and united attachment of the church and congregation to their minister, affords him the best pledge of success in his future labours.

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#### KILLINGHOLME.

On Tuesday, November 22, Mr. Wilkinson Rowe was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church, Killingholm, Lincolnshire, the scene where the late venerable Abraham Greenwood laboured for thirty years.

Mr. Tilly (General Baptist) commenced by reading a prayer. Mr. Marston, of Grimsby, proposed the usual questions, received Mr. Rowe's confession of faith, and offered up the ordination prayer, with laying on of hands. Mr. M'Pherson, of Hull, addressed the minister, and Mr. Daniel, of Hull, addressed the people. In the evening a Missionary Meeting was held on behalf of the Baptist Mission, when the sum of £5. was collected. There are many circumstances connected with this meeting of an interesting nature. Though the chapel has been built nearly half a century, this is the first fruits of the people's charity towards the Baptist Mission. Though the state of the roads in the clays of Lincolnshire render them almost impassable in the winter season, yet the chapel was crowded, and the greatest interest manifested while the different speakers addressed the meeting. The late venerable pastor too was one of the number who attended the meeting in Mrs. Wallis's parlour, at Kettering, and gave his mite to the first collection then made, of £13.—Now at the distance of nearly forty years, and on the verge of the venerable man's grave, an Auxiliary is formed in aid of this Society.

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#### CHAPELS OPENED, &c.

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##### WHITEBROOK.

On Tuesday, January 4th, 1831, the Baptist chapel at Whitebrook, near Monmouth, was re-opened after considerable enlargement, on which occasion Mr. W. Jones, of Cardiff, preached in the morning and evening, and Mr. J. Lewis, of Chepstow, in the afternoon. Messrs. R. Davies, R. Jordan, and J. Jones were engaged in the devotional exercises. The village of Whitebrook, and the surround-



ing district, were in a state of deplorable darkness until of late years, when the Gospel was introduced to them under circumstances highly interesting. In 1821, a pious family residing at Cardiff (forty miles distance) knowing the lamentable condition of this neighbourhood, and feeling anxious for the salvation of the people, prevailed on some of the Baptist ministers of the nearest churches to go in turns and preach the Gospel to the poor, the numerous, and much neglected inhabitants of Landogo, a village on the Wye, two miles south of Whitebrook. Also they rented a room for preaching, employed a person to keep a Sabbath school, established a library of religious books, distributed tracts among the cottagers, and cheerfully administered to the necessities of many a poor and distressed family. In the course of time prejudice began to subside, the congregation increased, and things wore a more pleasing aspect.

In 1824 the above friends finding that the preaching had not been in vain at Landogo, had a chapel erected in the village, at their own expense. They also engaged the minister of a small Baptist church, at Penallt, five miles distance, to supply the new chapel twice a week, and greatly assisted the above church by contributing largely towards the minister's support. Since then many a poor cottager in this benighted part has been made rich in grace, through the blessing of God on the preached Gospel. In 1829 the state of the inhabitants of Whitebrook, having no place of public worship of any description in the village, nor within two miles of it, except a small Methodist chapel on the summit of a high hill, at the distance of one mile and a half, strongly attracted the compassion of Mr. John Edy, the head of the family referred to, and induced him, in conjunction with a friend at Landogo, to appropriate a part of a field at Whitebrook for the erection of a chapel, and a receptacle for the dead. In the above year the chapel was erected, and opened, and is now properly conveyed under trust, for the use of the Baptist denomination. The whole expense of the building and conveyance, amounting to 95*l.*, was defrayed by Mr. John Edy.

Since the chapel was opened, the prospect of future success at Whitebrook has greatly increased. The appearance of the poor cottagers on Sabbath days descending the hills, and flocking to the sanctuary of God to hear the glad tidings of redemption, is cheering to every pious mind. In May 1830 a Sabbath school was very necessarily established at Whitebrook chapel, under the superintendence

of a pious officer in the Excise, and the number of scholars soon amounted to more than a hundred. This pleasing circumstance, connected with the increasing state of the congregation, rendered the enlargement of the new chapel last year indispensably requisite, the expense of which devolves upon the poor villagers. While they acknowledge their grateful thanks to their worthy friend Mr. J. Edy, and also to the Baptist Home Missionary Society for their annual assistance, without which they still would be destitute of the privileges they now enjoy, and greatly appreciate, they being extremely poor are compelled to solicit the friends of the Redeemer's cause to assist them in liquidating a debt of 115*l.* so necessarily incurred in enlarging their place of worship.

*Landogo.*

J. JONES.

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MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Wednesday, October 12, the New Baptist Chapel at Minehead, was opened for public worship. The morning service was commenced with a short prayer by Mr. Cocks, the pastor, followed by Mr. Humphrey, late of Collumpton, who read the Scriptures, and offered the general prayer. Mr. Baynes, of Wellington, preached from John x. 16: "And other sheep I have," &c. Mr. Sutton, of Watchett, concluded.

In the afternoon, Mr. Winter, of Bristol, read and prayed. Mr. Chapman, of Yeovil, preached from Psalm lxxxvii. 5, 6: "And of Zion it shall be said," &c., and concluded.

In the evening, Mr. Baynes commenced by reading and prayer. Mr. Winter preached from John iv. 23: "But the hour cometh," &c. Mr. Chapman concluded in prayer.

Thus has a place been provided and opened for the worship of God in the town of Minehead, by the persevering efforts of the pious and worthy minister, and a few other friends, notwithstanding numerous, and apparently, insurmountable obstacles presented themselves. In no place could such exertions be more necessary or desirable. The moral aspect of the town is as dreary as its situation is delightful and romantic. And it is earnestly hoped that the promoters and supporters of this infant and interesting cause, will be generously assisted in their labours by all the friends of the Redeemer, to whom their case may be hereafter presented.

# AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

## OF THE BAPTIST MINISTERS IN ENGLAND,

WITH THE PLACES WHERE THEY ARE SETTLED, THE DATES OF THEIR SETTLEMENT; AND ALSO THE PERIOD WHEN THE CHURCH WAS FORMED OVER WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY PRESIDE; AS FAR AS THESE ITEMS HAVE BEEN ASCERTAINED, MADE UP NEARLY TO THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT YEAR

1831.

[The *first* column of figures gives the date of the Ministers' Ordination; the *second*, that of the formation of the church.

The following List has reference exclusively to Ministers of the PARTICULAR BAPTIST DENOMINATION, irrespective of the diversity of theological sentiments by which they are distinguished amongst themselves. Those belonging to the General Baptist Body will be found in a separate LIST.]

*In order to condense this extended List into the least possible compass, we have found it necessary, occasionally, to avail ourselves of the following and other similar abbreviations of the Counties, &c.*

Dur. for Durham.	Lin. for Lincolnshire	Northumb. for Northumberland
Glouc. for Gloucestershire	Lon. for London	Som. for Somersetshire
Lanc. for Lancashire	Monm. for Monmouthshire	Staff. for Staffordshire
Leic. for Leicestershire	Norths. for Northamptonshire	Warw. for Warwickshire

Abington, L.J., Ringstead, Norths. 1830	1714	Barnett, J., London .....	
Acock, J., Naunton, Glouc. ....	1829 1665	Bartlett, J., Hilperton Marsh, Wiltshire .....	1828 1828
Acworth, J., Leeds, Yorkshire ..	1823 1760	Barnes, —, Bardwell, Suffolk ...	1829 1824
Adams, S., Harlington, Middlesex.		Barnett, J., Appleby, Leic. ....	1827 1826
Adey, E., Leighton Buzzard, Beds.	1829	Bayley, T., Nottingham .....	
Albrecht, H.S., Mirfield, Yorks. .	1831 1825	Bayley, W., Datchet, Berks. ....	1819 1786
Alcock, P., Sandy Lane, Wilts. . .	1830 1790	Baynes, J., Wellington, Som. ....	1821
Aldis, J., Manchester, Lancashire	1831 1830	Beal, G. W., Faversham, Kent. . .	
Allen, T., Alperton, Middlesex ..	1828 1827	Beddow, B., Grampound, Cornwall	1830 1803
Allison, J., Ogden, Lancashire ..	1830 1783	Bee, G., Houghton-le-Spring, Dur.	
Allom, S. R., Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire .....	1823 1776	Beetham, J., Blunham, Beds. ..	1822 1670
Alvey, G., Southwell, Notts. ....	1823 1811	Belcher, J., Chelsea, Middlesex ..	1831 1817
Amsden, T., Aston Clinton, Bucks.	1830 1830	Belsher, W., Greenwich, Kent. . .	1827
Anderson, W., Bristol .....		Bennet, A., Southwick, Wiltshire .	1820 1660
Anstie, P., Chard, Somersetshire .	1830	Bennett, J., Downton Common, Hampshire .....	1828
Arnott, J., Portsea .....		Benson, W., Goring Heath, Oxon ..	1817
Ashworth, R., Lumb-in-Rosendale, Lancashire .....	1828 1828	Berry, A., Bishop's Burton, Yorks.	1813
Atchison, R., Bratton, Wiltshire	1826 1734	Betts, H., Norwich, Norfolk .....	1830
Aveline, G., supplying Folkstone, Kent .....		Biddle, T., Wattisham, Suffolk ..	1763
Ayres, T., Keynsham, Som. ....	1808	Biddle, T., Brockham Green, Surrey .....	1803
Ayres, W., Ullesthorpe, Leic. ....	1824	Biggs, H., Coleman's Green, Herts	1827 1825
Bailey, G., Haddenham, Camb. . .		Birt, C. E., A.M., Portsea, Hants.	1827 1709
Baker, J., Towcester, Norths. ...	1792 1783	Birt, I., Hackney, Middlesex ....	
Baker, S., Henley-in-Arden, Warw.	1803 1731	Birt, J., Manchester, Lancashire .	1820 1810
Baker, W., Bacton, Norfolk .....	1823 1822	Bissell, P., Rowley Regis, Staff. . .	1823
Bane, J., Aylsham, Norfolk .....	1817 1796	Bisset, J., Hertford .. ...	1831 1734
Banks, R., Newcastle, Northumb.	1828 1828	Black, T., Fordforge, Northumb. .	
Banton, J., Frenchwoor, Hants. . .		Blackburn, J., Carlton de Moorland, Lincolnshire .....	1829



Blackmore, S., Kingston, Heref. . . . .	1823	1805	Chapman, J., Stokegomer, Som. . .		
Blackstock, —, Potton, Beds. . . . .	1824		Chappell, W., Croydon, Surrey . .	1831	
Blake, W., Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire . . . . .	1829	1690	Charlton, J., Beverley, Yorkshire		
Blakeman, J., Crayford, Kent . . . . .	1829	1810	Cheney, J., Stonham, Suffolk . . .		1824
Blakey, J., Inskip, Lancashire . . . .		1817	Chew, T., Westoning, Bedfordshire		1814
Bloodworth, —, Boddicott, Oxon. . . .		1817	Chin, J., Walworth, London . . . .	1806	1806
Blundell, T., Totteridge, Herts. . . . .			Chown, J., Harpole, Norths. . . .	1827	
Boast, J., Salehouse, Norfolk . . . . .	1828	1802	Clarabut, D., New Mill, Herts. . . .	1817	
Bolton, W., Thorp, Essex . . . . .	1802	1802	Clare, J., Downton, Wiltshire. . . .	1804	1738
Bolton, W., Borough Green, Wrotham, Kent . . . . .	1830	1769	Clark, J., Shelfanger, Norfolk . . .		
Bonfield, T., Chatteris, Cambs. . . . .	1827	1819	Clark, J., Guilsborough, Norths. . .	1821	1802
Bottle, H., . . . . .			Clark, R., Worstead, Norfolk . . . .	1812	1717
Bottomley, W. C., Gretton, Norths . . .	1828	1796	Clark, T., Paulton, Somersetshire		
Bowes, W. B., Woolwich, Kent . . . . .	1826	1757	Clark, W., Saxlingham, Norfolk . . .	1803	1803
Bowyer, R., Byfleet, Surrey . . . . .	1815	1815	Clark, R., Kingsthorpe, Norths. . .	1831	
Bradford, J., High Cliff, Cheshire . . .	1820	1663	Clark, D., Dronfield, Yorkshire . .	1831	
Brawn, S., Loughton, Essex . . . . .	1817	1816	Clarke, E., Truro, Cornwall. . . . .	1820	1789
Breeze, R., { Lechlade, Glouc. . . . .	1827	1817	Clarke, J., Shelfstone, Kent . . . .		
Brewer, S. K., Exeter, Devonshire . . .	1829	1651	Clarke, O., Bath, Somersetshire . . .	1828	1748
Bridge, W., Coppice, Staffordshire . . .	1821		Clarke, R., Bridgenorth, Salop . . .	1827	1704
Bridgman, D., Horsington, Som. . . . .	1830		Clay, J., Portsea, Hampshire . . . .	1821	1811
Briggs, J., Newcastle, Northumb. . . .			Claypole, E., Ross, Herefordshire . .	1828	1819
Briscoe, J. P., London . . . . .			Clowes, F., Bristol, Somersetshire . .	1831	
Britten, J., Downham, Camb. . . . .			Cocks, J., Minehead, Som. . . . .	1831	1831
Broady, W., Bessel's Green, Kent . . . .	1826	1769	Colcroft, W., Bramley, Yorkshire . .	1826	
Bromwich, T., Sheephead, Leic. . . . .	1823		Cole, J., Otley, Suffolk . . . . .	1818	1800
Brooks, G., Bewdley, Worc. . . . .	1813	1649	Coleman, W., Colnbrook, Bucks. . .	1823	1822
Brooks, J. H., Fenny Straiford, Buckinghamshire . . . . .	1827	1805	Coles, J., Wokingham, Berkshire . .	1819	1778
Brown, G., South Shields, Durham . . .	1823	1823	Coles, T., A.M., Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire . . . . .	1801	1650
Brown, W., Shefford, Bedfordshire . . .	1830	1829	Collins, W., Grundisburgh, Suffolk . .	1828	1798
Bull, —, Boston, Lincolnshire . . . . .		1818	Collyer, W., Ivinghoe, Bucks . . .		
Bulgin, S., Poole, Dorsetshire . . . . .	1807		Colyer, H., Footscray, Kent . . . .		
Bunce, J. S., Devizes, Wiltshire . . . .	1826		Coomb, G., Soho, London. . . . .	1825	
Burchell, W., Falmouth, Cornwall . . . .	1825	1803	Coombs, B., Chepstow . . . . .		
Burdett, A., Oadby, Leicestershire . . .	1831		Coombs, W. H., Taunton, Som. . . .	1828	1814
Burdett, J., Sutton-in-Elms, Leic. . . .	1811	1700	Cook, J., Ealington (over) Warw. . .	1811	1803
Burgess, H., Luton, Bedfordshire . . .	1831	1689	Cooke, T., Oswestry, Shropshire . .	1817	1806
Burnett, N. T., Lockerly, Hants. . . . .	1823	1752	Cooper, —, Cobham, Surry . . . . .		
Burnett, T., Woolwich, Kent . . . . .			Cooper, J., Amersham, Bucks. . . . .	1823	1823
Burnham, J., Penn, Bucks . . . . .	1826	1802	Cooper, J., Stoke Ash, Suffolk . . .		
Burt, J. B., Beaulieu, Hampshire . . . .	1828	1817	Cooper, J., Cholsey, Berkshire . . .		
Byatt, T., Thaxted, Essex . . . . .	1814		Cooper, W., Chesham, Bucks . . . .	1823	1820
			Copley, W., Oxford, Oxfordshire . .	1824	1780
			Copping, J., Smarden, Kent. . . . .		1667
			Cormack, J., Sunderland, Durham		
			Cornford, S., Marden, Kent. . . . .		
Cakebread, C., Portsea, Hants. . . . .	1828	1828	Cousins, J., King's Stanley, Glouc. . .	1818	1630
Cantlow, W., Maidstone, Kent. . . . .			Cowell, A. K., Walton, Suffolk . . .	1808	1808
Capern, H., Long Buckley, Norths. . . .	1831		Cox, F. A., LL D., Hackney, Midx. . .	1811	1798
Capes, G., Farrington, Berkshire . . . .	1827	1620	Cox, J., Woolwich, Kent. . . . .		1786
Carpenter, C., Somers' Town, Midx. . . .	1826	1796	Cox, J. B., Hatch, Somersetshire . .	1828	
Carré, J., Longueville, Jersey, Hampshire . . . . .			Coxhead, B., Winchester, Hants . . .		1822
Catchiffe, W., Brayford, Devon. . . . .	1831	1817	Craize, Skinner's Bottom, Cornwall . .	1815	1815
Carver, J., Necton, Norfolk . . . . .		1809	Crake, H., Shaldon, Devonshire. . .		
Castleden, J., Hampstead, Midx. . . . .	1818	1818	Crambrook, D., Dover, Kent. . . . .	1827	1822
Cater, P., Bath, Somersetshire . . . . .	1830	1828	Cramp, T., { St. Peters, Kent . . . . .	1801	1801
Catton, W., Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire . . . . .	1827	1662	Cramp, J. M., { . . . . .		
Chalker, J., Bath, Somersetshire . . . .	1830	1830	Craps, J., Lincoln, Lincolnshire . .	1827	
Chandler, J., Wedmore, Som. . . . .	1814		Crate, C. T., Eye, Suffolk . . . . .	1830	1810
Chapman, G., Dorman's Land, Surrey . . . . .			Crisp, T. S., Bristol, Somersetshire . .		1640
Chapman, J., Yeovil, Somersetshire . . .	1815		Crook, E., . . . . .		
			Crook, G., Wigan, Lancashire . . . .	1829	1766
			Crook, J., Dishforth, Yorkshire . . .	1825	
			Crook, —, Chalgrove, Oxfordshire . .		1826

Croome, G., Portsea .....			Early, W. J., Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire .....	1827	1662
Cross, W., Newton Abbot, Devon ..	1827		Fason, T., Homerton Row, Lon. ....		1820
Crossman, H., Anmore, Hants. ..	1828	1828	Edminson, R., Ridgemount, Beds. ....	1830	
Crowest, T. B., Billericay, Essex ..	1815	1815	Edmonds, T., Leominster, Heref. ....	1814	1652
Curzon, Hon. G. H. R., Ledbury, Herefordshire .....	1828	1828	Edmonds, T. C., M.A., Cambridge ..	1810	1786
Daniell, C., Hull, Yorkshire ....	1831	1794	Edmunds, J., Bassaleg Bethesda, Monmouthshire .....	1806	1764
Darkin, C., Woodstock, Oxon. ..		1828	Edwards, J., Nantyglo, Monm. ..	1830	1829
Davey, W., Martham, Norfolk ....	1825	1800	Edwards, J., Nottingham .....	1830	
Davies, D., Crediton, Devonshire ..	1818	1818	Edwards, J., Bacup, Lancashire ..	1830	1720
Davies, D., Evesham, Worc. ....	1823	1732	Edwards, J., Watford, Herts. ....	1826	1707
Davies, J. J., Tottenham, Midx. ....		1828	Ellington, L., West Row, Milden Hall, Suffolk .....	1812	1687
Davies, J., Withington, Heref. ....		1817	Elliott, C., Columpton .....	1831	
Davies, J. P., Tredegar, Monm. ....	1818	1802	Elliott, E. E., Gloucester .....	1829	1813
Davies, P., Whitchurch, Hants. ....		1818	Elliott, W., Camden (Chipping) Gloucestershire .....	1829	1724
Davies, T., Argoed, Monm. ....	1819	1818	Elven, C., Bury St. Edmunds, Suff. ....	1823	1800
Davies, T., Handcross, Slangham, Sussex .....			Elvey, J., Fetter Lane, London. ....	1817	1785
Davies, W., Hailsham, Sussex. ....	1824		Evans, B., Scarborough, Yorkshire ..	1826	1771
Davis, J., Church Street, Black- friars, London .....		1831	Evans, B., Blaby, Leicestershire. ....	1812	1807
Davis, E., Newport, Isle of Wight .....			Evans, D., Pill, Somersetshire. ....		1815
Davis, J., Burton-on-Trent, Staff. ....	1830	1802	Evans, D., Pennel, Mon. ....	1830	1772
Davis, R., Walworth, London. ....	1820	1791	Evans, D. D., Pont-rhyd-yr-un, Monmouthshire .....	1828	1815
Davis, R., Monmouth .....	1821	1819	Evans, J., Caerwent, Mon. ....		1819
Davis, S., jun., Weymouth, Dorset ..	1831	1813	Evans, J. H., John St. Bedford Row, London .....	1816	1816
Davis, T., Cuberley, Glouc. ....		1827	Exall, J., Tenterden, Kent .....	1810	1769
Davis, T., Winstone, Gloucestershire ..	1823	1822	Facy, A. M., Muckworthy, Devon. ....	1828	
Davis, W., Preston, Lancashire ...			Fall, E., Rugby, Warwickshire ..		
Dawson, J., South Shields, Dur. ..	1828	1818	Farley, J., Keysoe, Bedfordshire ..	1825	
Dawson, J., Blanford-street, Lon. ....	1826	1794	Fenn, J., Welchampton, Salop. ....	1820	1820
Day, G., Wincanton, Somersetshire ..	1829	1829	Finch, T., Harlow, Essex .....	1819	1692
Deane, J., Chalford, Gloucestershire ..	1798		Fisher, M., Liverpool, Lancashire ..	1825	1825
D'Grouchy, J., St. Jean Jersey, Hampshire .....	1819	1819	Fisher, W., Rowley and Harley, Durham .....	1820	1785
Denham, D., Margate, Kent. ....	1826		Ford, D. Knowl Hill, Berkshire ..	1830	1823
Dickinson, W., Cullercoats, North- umberland .....			Fordham, —, Regent's Park, Lon. ....		
Dickerson, P., Rattlesden, Suffolk ..	1820	1813	Fordham, S., Hailweston, Hunts. ....	1826	1757
Dobney, J. T., Ensham .....			Foskett, G., Blisworth, Norths. ....	1816	1825
Dodds, —, West Allerdean, North- umberland .....			Foster, J., Uckfield, Sussex. ....		1816
Dodwell, C., Ickford, Bucks. ....	1825	1825	Foster, J., Farsley, Yorkshire ....	1824	1770
Dore, J., Winborne, Dorsetshire. ....	1827		Foster, J., A M., Bristol .....		
Dore, W., Modbury .....	1831		Fowler, H., Gower Street, London ..		
Dovey, W., Jamaica Row, Lon. ....			Francis, G., Colchester, Essex ..	1816	
Double, J., Pin Mill, Suffolk. ....	1826	1825	Francis, W., Marsh Hilperton, Wiltshire .....	1828	
Douglas, D., Hamsterley, Durham ..	1822	1652	Francis, F., Pontesbury, Shropshire ..	1828	1828
Douglass, J. J., London .....			Francis, G., Snowsfields, London ....		1804
Down, G., Wadhurst, Sussex ....	1823	1816	Franks, J., Kingston, Surrey ....	1831	1790
Dowling, H., Colchester, Essex ..			Franklin, J., Redcross Street, Lon. ....		1666
Draper, B. H., Southampton, Hampshire .....	1820	1700	Franklin, F., Coventry, Warw. ....	1799	1786
Drawbridge, —, Wellingbro' and Rushden, Northamptonshire ..	1816	1800	Frazier, W., Bolton, Lancashire ..	1829	1793
Dunn, J., Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire .....		1826	Frearson, R. S., Idle, Yorkshire ..	1828	1810
Dyer, J., Secretary of the Bap- tist Missionary Society .....			Frearson T., Tottlebank, Lanc. ....	1826	1662
Dyer, F. W., Bacup, Lancashire. ....	1821	1821	Freeman, A., Woolwich, Kent ....	1789	1786
Dymott, J., Hilperton, Wiltshire ..	1810	1806	Fry, J., Coleford, Gloucestershire ..	1814	
Eacot, W., Chapmanslade, Wilts. ....	1826	1788	Fuller, A. G., West Drayton, Middlesex .....	1827	1827
			Fuller, B., Harston, Camb. ....	1824	1785
			Fuller, J. G., Hallen, Glouc. ....	1830	1830
			Futcher, T., Longparish, Hants. ....	1818	

Gabriel, W., Prescott, Devonshire	1830	Harness, R., Bridlington, Yorks	1795 1693
Gadsby, W., Manchester, Lanc	1805 1786	Harris, J., Husband's-Bosworth, Leicestershire	1829 1793
Galpine, J., Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire	1830	Harris, J.,	
Gard, J., Harborton Ford, Devon		Harris, J., Foundhope, Heref	1827
Garrington, J., Burnham, Essex		Harris, T., Ragland, Mon	1819 1818
Garner, W., Battle, Sussex	1827 1793	Harris, W., Landbeach, Camb	1823 1828
Garrow, W., Monkwearmouth, Durham		Hart, C., Framlingham, Suffolk	1829 1816
Gates, J., Sandhurst, Kent	1811	Harvey, M., Horham, Suffolk	1817
Geard, J., A.M., Hitchin, Herts	1775 1660	Harvey, R., Wortwell, Norfolk	
George, J., Shouldham St., Lon	1809	Harper, J., Hedon, Yorkshire	1825 1824
George, J., Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex	1812	Hatcher, C., Great Ellingham, Norfolk	
Gibson, E., Donnington, Linc		Hattersley, W., Criggleston, Yorks	1829 1822
Gibbs, G., Unicorn Yard, London	1828 1720	Hathaway, T., Chatham, Kent	
Giles, J. E., Salters' Hall, London	1830 1830	Hawkings, C., Kentisbeere, Devon	
Giles, W., Chatham, Kent	1824 1824	Hawkins, H., Stroud, Glouc	1825 1824
Giles, W., jun., Manchester		Hawkins, W., A.M., Derby	1827 1793
Gill, H. V., Alton	1831	Hawson, G., Staines, Middlesex	1825 1825
Gill, R., Loughwood, Dorsetshire	1800	Headden, J., Southsea, Hants	1813 1812
Gipps, J., Potters Street, Essex	1831	Heafford, J., Shelford, Camb	1825 1825
Gladwish, T., Brenchley and Lamberhurst, Kent	1815 1801	Heath, J., Markyate Street, Herts	1831
Glanville, R., Warminster, Wilts	1829 1811	Hemming, J., A.M., Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire	1818 1602
Glanvill, A., Sidmouth, Devon	1830	Heron, W., Darlington, Durham	1831
Glanville, W., Wantage, Berkshire	1648	Hewett, J., Swaffham, Norfolk	1823 1822
Glover, J., Tring, Hertfordshire	1812 1807	Hewitt, W., Painswick, Glouc	
Godwin, B., Bradford, Yorkshire	1824 1824	Hewlett, —, Reading, Berks	
Gomm, W., Winslow, Bucks	1831	Heyworth, R., Cloughfold, Lanc	1815 1700
Goldsmith, T., Stradbroke, Suffolk	1830 1817	Hicks, L., Madley, Herefordshire	1817
Gooch, —, Stowmarket, Suffolk	1797	Hier, J., Bassaleg Bethesda, Mon	1787 1764
Goodrich, J., Langham, Essex	1820 1790	Hiley, F., Llanwenarth	
Goodrich, W., Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire	1819 1819	Hindes, J.,	
Goodson, E., Malton, Yorkshire	1831	Hinners, J., Oakham, Rutlandshire	1829 1772
Gould, D., Dunstable, Beds	1826 1803	Hinton, J. H., A.M., Reading, Berks	1821 1640
Gough, T., Westbury Leigh, Wilts	1815 1662	Hinton, J., A.M., Oxford	1825 1824
Gough, W., Wem, Shropshire	1825 1815	Hitchcock, R., Devizes, Wiltshire	1830 1650
Gowing, J., Little Stonham, Suff	1831	Hithersay, J., Hunmanby, Yorks	1819 1817
Grace, R., Addlestone, Surrey	1828 1828	Hobson, T., Maulden, Bedfordshire	1808
Grant, G. A.,		Hoby, J., Birmingham, Warw	1831 1831
Graterix, W., Houghton-le-spring, Durham		Hodgkins, B., Soham, Camb	1831 1750
Gray, J., Loughborough, Leic		Holmes, H., Pole Moor, Yorkshire	1829 1794
Gray, W., Northampton	1825 1733	Holroyd, M., Wainsgate, Yorkshire	1816 1750
Gray, W., jun.,		Holmes, Potter's Bar, Middlesex	1825
Green, S., Thrapston, Norths	1825 1787	Hooppell, R., Winscombe, Som	1828 1827
Greenaway, J., Netherton, Worc		Hopcraft, W., Crendon (Long), Buckinghamshire	1822 1708
Griffin, T., Hitchin, Herts	1831 1660	Hopley, T., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire	1823 1619
Griffiths, D., Burnley, Lancashire	1829 1827	Horton, T., Devonport, Devon	1822
Grosier, T., Wells, Somersetshire	1821 1815	House, P., Dartmouth, Devonshire	1822 1646
Grosier, W., Maidstone, Kent	1820 1797	House, W., Clement's Lane, Lon	1821
Hall, B. S., Burford, Oxfordshire	1830 1709	Howell, H., Chelmsford, Essex	1829
Hall, E., King-bridge, Devon	1831	Howett, W.,	
Hall, R., West Bromwich, Staff	1810	Howlett, B., Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire	1829
Ham, J., Wolverhampton, Staff	1796	Howlett, J., Streatham, Camb	1801 1801
Harbottle, J., Accrington, Lanc	1825 1713	Hubbard, J., Elmset, Suffolk	
Hardacre, T., Hellifield and Long Preston, Yorkshire	1815	Hughes, S., Rawden, Yorkshire	1818 1715
Hardick, T., Corton, Wiltshire	1830 1826	Hughes, J., A.M., Battersea, Surrey	1796 1796
Hardy, T.,		Hull, E., Kingsbridge, Devonshire	1831
Hargreaves, J., Waltham Abbey, Essex	1829 1729	Humphries, W., Braintree, Essex	1827
		Humphrey, R., Collumpton, Devon	
		Humphry, W., Isle Abbotts, Som	1811 1808
		Hunt, T., Clapton, Middlesex	



Hunt, J., Fakenham, Norfolk . . . . .	1830	1801	Kirkwood, A., Berwick-upon-Tweed, Durham . . . . .		
Hunter, J., Founder's Hall, London	1829		Knight, J., Little Staughton, Beds.	1806	1767
Huntley, W., Limpley Stoke, Wilts.	1829	1820	Knowles, A., Hackleton, Norths. . .	1817	1815
Hupton, J., Claxton, Norfolk . . .			Lakelin, J., Minsterly & Snailbeach, Shropshire . . . . .	1826	1817
Hutchings, T., Dudley, Worc. . . . .	1812	1776	Lane, J., Helston, Cornwall . . . .	1814	1804
Hutchins, W., Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire . . . . .	1829	1810	Langford, J., Wilburton, Camb. . .	1808	1808
Hyde, R., Salendine Nook, Yorks.	1795	1743	Larom, C., Sheffield, Yorkshire. . .	1821	1804
Irish, D., Warboys, Hunts. . . . .	1831		Law, R., Wooler, Northumberland		
Ives, G., Gold Hill, Bucks. . . . .	1827	1806	Leader, W., Maidstone, Kent . . .	1827	1820
Ivimey, J., Eagle Street, London	1804	1735	Leng, W., Stockton-on-Tees, Dur.	1824	1809
Ivory, J., Costessy, Norfolk . . . .	1821	1823	Lemaire, R. G., Norwich, Norfolk	1825	1823
Jackson, I., Hebden Bridge, Yorks.	1821	1777	Lemon, Charlesfield, Suffolk . . . .		1809
Jackson, I., Huncoat, Lancashire.	1830	1810	Leonard, T., Magor, Monm. . . . .	1819	1819
Jackson, W., Manchester, Lanc. . .			Lewis, B., Dean Street, London. .	1825	1773
James, A., Nettleton, Wiltshire . .	1829	1820	Lewis, E., Highgate, Middlesex. .	1820	1812
James, J., Stony Stratford, Bucks.	1830	1656	Lewis, Tenbury, Herefordshire . .		1819
James, M., Romney, Monm. . . . .		1823	Lewis, J.,		
James, W., Hadleigh, Suffolk . . .	1829	1815	Lewis, J., Llanwenaith, Monm. . . .	1827	1652
Jarvis, T., St. Helier's, Jersey . . .			Lewis, L., Glasgoed, Monm. . . . .	1817	1817
Jarvis, —, Kenilworth, Warw. . . .		1822	Lewis, M., Chapel-y-ffin, Monm. .	1825	1745
Jay, W., City Road, London . . . .			Lewis, W. G., Chatham, Kent. . .	1823	1630
Jayne, G., Road, Norths. . . . .	1829		Liddell, W., Foxton, Leicestershire	1830	1694
Jeffery, J. T., Lambeth, Surrey. .	1824	1821	Lightfoot, W., Darlington, Dur. .	1831	
Jeffreys, J., Downham, Norfolk . .	1801		Lister, J., Liverpool, Lancashire. .	1803	1800
Jenkins, T., Ramsey, Hunts. . . . .	1822	1726	Linford, T., Bottesford, Lanc. . . .		1791
Jenkinson, J., Kettering, Norths. .	1824	1824	Little, J., Street and Glastonbury, Somersetshire. . . . .		1813
Jobson, W., Camps Castle, Camb.	1817	1817	Littleton, T., Market Drayton, Shropshire. . . . .		1818
Johnson, S., Belper, Derbyshire. .	1823	1823	Langford, R., Sibble Heddingham, Essex. . . . .	1822	
Johnson, W., Northall, Bucks. . .	1812	1812	Lush, W., Calne, Somersetshire . .	1831	
Jones, D., Liverpool (Welch Ch.), Lancashire . . . . .	1818	1799	Mann, I, A. M., Maze Pond, Lon.	1826	1691
Jones, —, Gosley, Gloucestershire			Manning, E., Gamlingay, Camb. .	1818	1710
Jones, D., Horncastle, Lincolnshire			Manning, J., Spaldwick, Hunts. . .		1793
Jones, E., Castleton, Monm. . . . .	1823		Margerum, W., Spalding, Hunts	1827	
Jones, E., Penygarn, Monm. . . . .		1729	Manton, R., Oundle, Norths. . . . .	1827	1800
Jones, G. Wolston, Warwickshire.		1814	Marshman, B., Road, Som. . . . .		
Jones, H., Blaenafon, Monm. . . . .	1827	1815	Marston, S., Grimsby, Lincolnshire	1823	1823
Jones, J. A., Mitchell Street, London . . . . .		1831	Marriott, T., Milton, Norths. . . . .	1823	1825
Jones, J., Llandogo, Monm. . . . .	1830		Martin, T., Malmsbury, Wiltshire	1812	
Jones, J., Nash, Monmouthshire . .			Mason, J., Exeter, Devonshire . . .		1818
Jones, J., Kirby Monks, Warw. . . .			Mason, J., Croscombe, Som. . . . .		
Jones, J., Blakeney, Glouc. . . . .			Massey, R., Tamworth, Staff. . . .	1830	1822
Jones, M., Penrhos, Monm. . . . .	1819	1819	Mather, J., Shrewton, Wiltshire . .		1812
Jones, T., Broseley, Shropshire . .	1823	1803	Matthews, Cradley, Worcestershire		1799
Jones, T., Peterchurch, Heref. . . .	1826	1820	Mathewson, Bilston, Staffordshire		1830
Jones, W., Frome, Somersetshire. .	1829	1825	Maurice, J., Coseley, Staffordshire		1807
Jones, W., Founder's Hall, London	1829		May, J. H., Croyde, Devonshire. .	1828	1824
Jordan, J., Masham, Yorkshire. . .	1827		May, R., Penzance, Cornwall . . .	1828	1802
Jordan, T. F., Oldham, Lancashire	1826	1816	McPherson, J., Hull, Yorkshire . .	1823	1766
Keay, W., Wellington, Shropshire		1807	McPherson, W., Newcastle, Northumberland . . . . .	1818	1818
Keen, C. T., Pershore, Worc. . . . .	1830	1658	Meakin, J., Cottenham, Camb. . . .	1812	1780
Keene, W., Melksham, Wiltshire. .	1830	1707	Mellor, T., Rishworth, Yorkshire .	1816	1792
Kent, M., Shrewsbury, Shropshire	1823	1627	Meryett, J., Ripley, Surrey . . . .	1813	1813
Kenvyn, —, Pysgah, Monm. . . . .			Miall, D., Portsea . . . . .		
Kershaw, J., A. M., Abingdon, Berks	1815	1652	Michael, J., Sion Chapel, Monm. . .	1817	1803
Kershaw, J., Rochdale, Lancashire	1820	1810	Middleditch, T., Biggleswade, Beds.	1819	1771
King, J., Halstead, Essex. . . . .			Miles, W., Brettie Lane, Staff. . . .	1829	
King, T., Bedford . . . . .	1816	1790	Milford, W., Hetton-le-hole, Dur. .		
Kinghorn, J., Norwich, Norfolk. . .	1790	1691			
Kingsford, J., Deptford, Kent . . .					

Millard, B., Wigan, Lancashire ..	1826	1826	Pain, T., Buckridge Bank, Worc.		
Millard, J., Lymington, Hampshire	1818	1690	Paine, W., Eythorne, Kent, .....	1829	1604
Miller, R., Braunston, Norths. ....	1826		Parkins, D., Aldwinkle, Norths. . .	1823	1822
Miller, T., Cranfield, Bedfordshire	1830	1660	Parsons, J., Marazion, Cornwall	1830	1830
Mills, J., Winchcombe, Glouc. ....		1810	Parsons, R., Whitbourne, Wiltshire	1818	1811
Mills, W., Gravesend, Kent. ....	1827	1826	Payne, J., Ashford, Kent. ....	1827	1653
Milnes, T., Elland, Yorkshire ....	1829	1792	Payne, W., Aldringham, Suffolk	1829	1812
Mitchell, J., Downend, Glouc. ....		1814	Péacock, J., Spencer Place, Lon. .	1821	1815
Mitchell, J. O., Tetbury, Glouc. .			Pengilly, R., Newcastle, Northum.	1807	1660
Moile, J., Cumberland Street, Lon.			Pepper, W., Melbourne, Camb. .	1818	1654
Moody, J., Frome, Somersetshire	1820	1817	Perry, D., M.D., Boston, Linc. .	1829	1741
Morgan, T., Birmingham, Warw. .	1815	1785	Philips, D., Caerleon, Monm. ....	1819	1771
Morrell, C., Staley Bridge, Lanc. .	1827	1814	Philips, J., Whitechurch, Salop. . .	1822	1808
Morrell, D. Dudley, Worc. ....			Phillips, G., Westbury Leigh, Wilts	1810	1810
Morrell, J., St. Neots, Hunts. ....	1811	1800	Pilkington, J., Rayleigh, Essex . .	1799	1799
Morris, J. W.			Pilling, J., Goodshaw Chapel, Lanc	1793	1752
Morris, T., Portsea, Hampshire ..	1827	1690	Playler, J. D., Saffron Walden,		
Morris, T.,			Essex .....		
Mostoe, G., Bromham, Wiltshire .	1829	1829	Poole, J., Birmingham, Warw. .	1818	1814
Moulton, G., Sheerness, Kent. ....	1827	1817	Pope, G., Sutton-on-Trent, Notts.	1822	1822
Muckley, W., Burslem, Staff. ....	1831	1806	Pope, W., Grove, Berkshire. ....		
Muller, —, Teignmouth, Devon. .		1811	Porter, J. P., Bath, Somersetshire	1791	1748
Murch, W.H., A.M., Stepey College			Pounder, T., Hartlepool, Durham		
Mursell, J. P., Leicester .....	1827		Powell, T., Peckham, Surrey ....	1812	1811
			Preston, J., Eden Street, London. .	1827	
Nant, T., Guernsey, Hampshire ..			Price, J., Blaenau Gwent, Monm.	1799	1660
Neave, J., Portsea, Hampshire. .			Price, J., Alcester, Warwickshire	1813	1640
New, I., Arnsby, Leicestershire ..	1831		Price, T., Devonshire Square, Lon	1824	1638
Newman, T. F., Frome, Som. ....	1926	1689	Price, S., Abersychan, Monm. ....	1831	
Newman, W., D.D., Old Ford, Midx	1794	1765	Price, J., Montacute, Som. ....	1825	1824
Newman, W., Burgh and Moun-			Pritchard, G., Keppel Street, Lon.	1817	1714
thorpe, Lincolnshire .....			Probert, E., Eastcombs, Glouc. .	1827	1800
Nichols, A., Keighley, Yorkshire	1826	1810	Prudden, G., Over, Camb. ....	1811	1735
Nichols, D., Trowbridge, Wiltshire	1830	1821	Pryce, R. D., Coate, Oxfordshire	1821	1662
Nichols, W., North Collingham,			Pugsley, T., Tavistock, Devonshire		
Nottinghamshire .....	1807		Pulsford, T., Great Torrington,		
Nicholson, S., Plymouth, Devon. .	1823	1648	Devonshire .....	1820	1819
Nicholson, J., Kingsbridge, Devon.			Puntis, J., Norwich, Norfolk. ....	1824	1788
Nokes, M., Bromsgrove Likey,			Pye, A., Norwich, Norfolk .....	1815	
Worcestershire .....	1830	1830	Pyne, R., Bideford, Devonshire .		1820
Norgrove, J.C., SodburyChipping,					
Gloucestershire .....	1827	1709	Ragsdell, W., Brentford New, Midx	1831	1802
Normanton, J., Great Driffeld,			Ramsay, T., Toddington, Beds. .	1816	1816
Yorkshire. ....	1815		Read, W., Wellow, Isle of Wight		
Norris, J., Aylesbury, Bucks. ....			Redmayne, J., Durham .... .		
Nott, C., Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts			Rees, D.,		
Nunn, J., Ipswich, Suffolk ....	1829		Reeve, W., Stangford, Linc. ....		1808
Nunnick, D., Bloxham, Oxon. . .	1821	1814	Revett, F., Coggleshall, Essex . .		
Nunnington, B., Hetton-le-hole,			Reynolds, J., Isleham, Camb. ....	1818	1695
Durham .....			Reynolds, T. D., Earl's Colne,		
			Essex .....	1830	
Oakford, J., South Creak, Norfolk			Reynolds, W., Hull, Yorkshire. .	1830	1795
Oldaker, W., Stourbridge, Worc. .		1819	Rhodes, J., Slack Lane, Yorks. .	1831	
Oliver, E., Pen-y-cae, Monm. . . .		1827	Rhodes, W., Damerham, Hants.		
Oliver, W., West Allerdean,			Richards, W., Hooknorton, Oxon.	1825	1614
Northumberland .....			Rigby, J., Blackley, Yorkshire . .	1798	1794
Orchard, G. H., Steventon, Beds.	1831		Rippon, J., D.D., late Carter Lane,		
Orris, W., Somersham, Hunts. ....	1829	1818	London .....	1773	1719
Oughton, T., Guildford, Surrey		1689	Roberts, J., Dane Hill, Sussex		
Ovington, J., Clapham, Surrey ..			Roberts, T., Bristol, Somersetshire	1808	1656
Owen, R., Blaenfon, Monm. ....	1826	1810	Roberts, W., Warminster, Wiltshire		
			Robinson, C., Old Brentford, Midx		
			Robinson, W., Kettering, Norths.	1830	1696
			Rodway, J., Beech Hill, Berkshire		
			Rodway, J., Bradford, Wiltshire. .	1824	1690
Packer, J., Lissness Heath, Kent. .					
Page, J., Richmond, Surrey .....					
Page, J., Hadlow Down, Sussex .					

Roe, C. H., Middleton-in-Teesdale, Durham.....	1828	1826	Smith, J., Carlton Rode, Norfolk .	1813	1813
Rogers, C., St. Mary Scilly, Cornw.	1826		Smith, J., Ilford, Essex ..	1808	1801
Rogers, C., East Mersea, Essex...		1803	Smith, J., Cheltenham, Glouc....	1829	1753
Rogers, J., Eynsford, Kent .....	1802	1786	Smith, J., Ecton, Norths. . . . .	1824	1818
Rogers, W., Dudley ..			Smith, J., Astwood, Worc....	1813	1812
Room, C., Evesham, Worc.....			Smith, H., Kidderminster, Worc ..	1826	1809
Rootham, J., Willingham, Camb.	1791	1662	Smith, W., Bedworth, Warw....	1822	1796
Roper, J., Kenninghall, Middlesex	1824		Soule, J. M., Lewes, Sussex .....	1830	
Rothery, J., Gee St., Goswell St., London .....			Southwood, W., Dunmow, Essex.	1831	
Rowe, W., Killingholm, Linc.....	1831		Spooner, J., Heaton, Yorkshire...	1829	1826
Rowland, J. T., Eldon Street, Lon	1827	1675	Sprague, J. L., Bovey Tracey, Devonshire .....	1796	1773
Russell, C., Broughton, Hampshire	1806	1690	Sprigg, J., Ipswich, Suffolk. ....	1823	1750
Ruston, S., Broughton, Cumb....	1819	1662	Spurgeon, W., Neatishead, Norf..	1812	1811
Rutter, T., Ashley, Hampshire ..	1817	1817	Squirrel, S., Sutton, Suffolk .....	1810	1810
Saffery, P. J., Salisbury, Wiltshire	1826	1600	Starkey, J., Haslingden, Lanc ..	1830	1811
Sample, G., Newcastle, Northum.	1818	1817	Statnam, J., Amersham, Bucks ...	1828	1713
Sandown, South Petherton, Som..			Steadman, W., D.D., Bradford, Yorkshire .....	1805	1753
Sangster, A., Shewsbury, Salop..	1830	1828	Stean, E., Camberwell, Surrey...	1823	1823
Sainger, S.,			Steele, T., Exeter, Devonshire ...	1831	
Saunders, J., Hadley Heath, Suff.			Steers, W., Stevington, Beds. ....		
Saunders, M., Ilaworth, Yorkshire	1824	1821	Stennett, J., Sheerness, Kent ....		
Saunders, R., Barton Mills, Suff..			Stenson, —, Chelsea, Middlesex ..		
Saunders, S., Liverpool, Lanc.....	1826	1714	Stephens, W., Highbridge, Som... 1829	1819	
Savory, W., Brighton, Sussex ...	1830		Stephens, W., Rochdale, Lanc....	1819	1773
Scarlett, W., Gildersome, Yorks..	1808	1749	Stevens, J., Meard's Court, Soho	1823	1823
Scoble, J., Bridestow, Devonshire	1829		Steward, J., Sawbridgeworth, Herts		
Scott, P., Shipley, Yorkshire ....	1831	1753	Stokes, W., Chesterfield, Derbys..		1617
Seroxton, J., Bromsgrove, Worc.	1800	1812	Stonehouse, G., Cranbrook, Kent.	1814	1766
Seaman, J., Walsham-le Willows, Suffolk .....		1818	Stovel, C., Swanwick, Derby ....	1826	1804
Sedgwick, J., Brighton, Sussex ...	1821	1824	Such, J., Stevington, Beds. ....		
Seymour, J., Grittleton, Wiltshire	1825		Sutton, Cottenham, Camb.....		
Shakspear, T., Hillsley, Glouc ..	1827		Sutton, S., Watchet, Somersetshire	1827	
Sharp, C., Bradninch, Devonshire		1816	Swain, J., Loscoe, Derbyshire ....	1807	1783
Sharwood, S., Needingworth, Hunts	1819	1767	Swan, T., Birmingham, Warw... 1829	1737	
Shaw, J., Sowerby, Yorkshire ..	1830	1770	Tall, T., Swavesey, Camb .....	1795	1789
Shaw, L., Huddersfield, Yorkshire	1828	1824	Tandey, W., Great Gidding, Hunts	1826	1784
Shell, G., Knoyle (East), and Semley, Wiltshire .....	1824		Tay, T., Southill, Bedfordshire ..	1819	1693
Shenston, J. B., { Eldon Street, Lon	1826	1675	Taylor, S. N., Shipston-on Stour, Worcestershire .....	1815	1774
{ Crouch End,			Terry, T., Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire .....	1820	1708
{ Hornsey .....	1822	1821	Thomas, J., Broseley, Shropshire	1802	1749
Shenston, W., Alie Street, London	1798	1753	Thomas, J., Gainsborough, Linc..		1823
Shepherd, J., Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire .....		1814	Thomas, J., Rowley Regis, Staff..		1823
Shilling, A., Bethersden, Kent ...	1809	1809	Thomas, Jenkins, Cheltenham ...		
Shirley, T., Seven Oaks, Kent....	1810	1754	Thomas, M., Abergavenny, Monm.	1807	1807
Shoveller, John, Portsea .....			Thomas, T., Henrietta Street, Lon.	1828	1817
Shuttleworth, T., Chippenham, Wiltshire .....		1825	Thomas, T., Bampton, Devonshire	1830	1690
Simmons, J., Olney, Bucks .....	1818	1694	Thomas, T., Meltham, Yorkshire .	1829	1819
Simmons, J., Bluntisham, Hunts..	1830	1787	Thomas, W., Blaenau Gwent, Monmouthshire .....	1805	1660
Simpson, W., Bythorne, Norths..	1818	1811	Thompson, C., Coseley, Staff. ....	1830	1788
Sinclair, S., Dorchester .....	1830	1829	Thompson, D., Foulsham, Norfolk		1820
Singleton, J., Tiverton, Devon ...	1814	1687	Thompson, Z., Sunningdale, Berks	1829	
Skinner, J., Brabourne Lees, Kent	1825	1824	Thompson, R., Wolsingham, Dur.	1830	
Smith, —, Aldborough, Suffolk ..	1818	1812	Thorne, Folly Cross, Devonshire..	1827	1825
Smith, A., Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire .....		1831	Thorne, F., Newton, St. Petrock, Devonshire .....	1827	1827
Smith, A., Rye, Sussex .....	1821	1730	Thurling, J. B.,		
Smith, —, Easton Row, Norfolk..			Thursfield, —, Audlem, Cheshire.	1825	1815
Smith, A., Hanley, Staffordshire .		1806	Thresher, J., Crockerton, Wilts ..	1807	1689
			Tidd, N., Diss, Norfolk .....	1830	1789



Tilly, T., Portsea, Hampshire ....	1812	1811	Welch, W., Masborough, Yorkshire	1829	1790
Tippett, C., Ashburton, Devon. . .	1831		Welsh, T., Newbury, Berks. ....	1813	1640
Tomkins, S., A. M., Stepney College			West, E., Chenies, Bucks. ....	1821	1760
Tomlin, W., Chesham, Bucks. ....	1811	1714	West, J., Redruth, Cornwall ....	1831	
Tonkin, H.			Wheeler, B., Aitchlench, Worc. . .	1829	1825
Townsend, R., Kingston Lisle, Berkshire .....			Wheeler, F., Moulton, Norths. . .	1819	
Trestrail, F., Falmouth, Cornwa			Wheeler, J., Bugbrook, Norths. . .	1805	1805
Trend, H., Bridgewater, Som. ....	1830	1687	Wesley, G., Tillingham, Essex. . .	1830	1830
Trewella, H., Lynn, Norfolk ....	1829		Wicks, W., Lullington, Som. ....	1830	1827
Trotman, D., Tewkesbury, Glouc.	1803	1655	Whitewood, S., Halifax, Yorkshire	1831	1755
Tunnicliffe, J., Shiffnal, Salop. . .	1829	1700	White, D., Cirencester, Glouc. . .	1805	1651
Turnbull, R., Westmacott ....	1831	1779	Wilcox, T., Devonport, Devon. . .	1813	
Turner, W., Kilham, Yorkshire	1830	1822	Wilks, G. W., Great Alie St., Lon.	1826	
Tyler, P., Cuddington, Bucks. ....	1820		Wilkins, B., Bradley North, Wilts.	1828	1775
Tyler, P., Haddenham, Bucks. ....	1810	1810	Wilkinson, J., Saffron Walden, Essex .....	1809	1774
Tyso, J., Wallingford, Berks. ....	1819	1794	Wilkinson, W., Earby-in-Craven, Yorkshire .....	1819	1818
Varley, E., Leicester .....	1809		Williams, B., Beulah, Monm. ....	1824	1824
Venimore, J., Ingham, Norfolk ..	1826		Williams, B., Goitre, Monm. ....	1827	1826
Vincent, S., Yarcombe, Devonshire	1830	1827	Williams, D., Fairford, Glouc. . .	1720	
Viney, J., Beckington, Som. ....	1824	1786	Williams, J., Dereham, Norfolk. .	1822	1783
Vorley, C., Carlton, Bedfordshire	1796		Williams, J., Westmeath, Worc. . .		
Underhill, J., Liverpool, Lanc. ....	1820	1820	Williams, J., Trosnant Pontipool, Monmouthshire. . .	1829	1776
Uppadine, T., Hammersmith, Midx.	1803	1793	Williams, W., Grafton, St., Lon. .		
Upton, J., Church Street, London	1786	1780	Williams, W., Ryeford, Heref. . .	1809	1662
Upton, J., jun., Poplar, Middlesex	1821	1812	Williams, D. M., Leicester ....		
Upton, R., Chelsea .....			Williamson, J., North Shields, Northumberland .....	1816	1799
Upton, W., St. Albans, Herts ....	1821	1675	Wilson, A., Sunderland, Durham		
Waight, J., Swanbourne, Bucks. . .	1828	1809	Wilson, D., Tunstall, Suffolk. . .		
Wake, T. W., Kislbury, Norths.	1827	1810	Winning, J., Gee Street, Goswell Street, London .....		
Walker, D., Quainton, Bucks. . .	1817	1816	Winter, T., Bristol, Somersetshire	1823	1804
Walker, M., Ashdon, Essex. ....			Winterbottom, J., Haworth, Yorks.	1831	1752
Waller, W. F., Lowestoft, Suffolk	1828	1813	Wood, J., Uffculm, Devonshire ..	1824	
Walton, N., Cowling Hill, Yorks.	1826	1756	Woodman, C. B., Newington ....		
Walton, W., Trowbridge, Wilts. . .	1823	1660	Woollacott, C., Romney Street, Westminster .....	1824	1815
Ward, R., Hawkshead Hill, Lanc.		1678	Worrall, Blackburn, Lancashire ..	1824	1760
Ward, S., Nottingham .....			Wren, T. J., Berwick St. John, Wiltshire .....	1828	1826
Warburton, I., Trowbridge, Wilts.	1815	1813	Wright, D., Blockley, Worc. ....	1821	1820
Warren, J., Witham, Essex .....			Wright, G., Beccles, Suffolk ....	1823	1808
Warren, J., Barton, Bedfordshire.		1792	Wright, T., Lydbrook, Glouc. . .		
Warring, J., Barton, Bedfordshire	1821	1820	Wycherly, E., Donnington Wood, Shropshire .....		1820
Wassell, J., Willenhall, Staff. ....			Wylie, D. S., Liverpool, Lanc. ..		
Waters, T., A. M., Worcester ....	1827	1658	Yarnold, W., Romsey, Hampshire	1812	
Watts, I., Yarmouth, Isle of Wight	1826		Yates, W., Stroud, Gloucestershire	1828	1824
Watts, J., Southsea, Hampshire. .	1831	1812	Yeadon, J., Horsforth, Yorkshire. .	1827	1803
Watts, J. T., Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire .....	1830		York, J., Reading, Berkshire. . .		1805
Wayland, A., Lyme Regis, Dorset.	1822	1655	Young, R., Portsea, Hampshire ..	1814	
Weare, W., Enfield .....		1828	Young, W., Alfred Place, London	1821	1820
Webb, S., Langley, Essex .....					
Webley, H., Corsham, Wiltshire. .	1827	1824			
Webley, S., Avening, Glouc. ....	1823	1819			
Webster, R., Harwich, Essex. ....	1830	1830			

# A LIST

## OF THE

### GENERAL BAPTIST MINISTERS

#### IN ENGLAND.

Abbott, R., Beeston, Nottinghamshire..	1804	Lyon, J., Chatteris, Cambridgeshire ...	1654
Asten, H., Burnley, Lancashire..	1780	M'Kenzie, H., St. Ives, Huntingdonshire	1809
Austin, J., Mansfield, Nottinghamshire	1819	Midgley, J., Shore, Yorkshire .....	1795
Ayrton, S., Manchester, Lancashire....	1821	Norton, W., Cauldwell, Derbyshire ....	1786
Barnes, J., Austrey, Warwickshire.....	1802	Nott, G., Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts ....	1818
Binns, J., Bourne, Lincolnshire.....	1688	Naylor, J. G., Burton-on-Trent, Stafford	1823
Bissill, J., Sutterton, Lincolnshire.....	1808	Orton, T., Hugglescote, Leicestershire ..	1764
Brand, W., Portsea, Hampshire .....	1802	Payne, E., Morcott, Rutlandshire .....	1678
Brand, W., Jun., Northampton .....		Peggs, J., Coventry, Warwickshire ...	1813
Butler, W., Longford, Warwickshire... 1773		Pickance, J., Seven Oaks, Kent.....	1817
Cameron, F., Louth, Lincolnshire .....	1802	Pickering, W., Nottingham .....	1775
Cheate, G., Birmingham, Warwickshire	1786	Pike, G., Ilkiston, Kent .....	1785
Chesman, D., Epworth, Lincolnshire....	1695	Pike, J. G., Derby .....	1791
Compton, R., Isleham, Cambridgeshire		Reeve, W., Stamford, Lincolnshire ....	1829
Creaton, W., Billesden, Leicestershire ..	1820	Richardson, J., Wirksworth, Derbyshire.	1818
Dorville, W., Wendover, Bucks. ....		Rogers, T., Fleet, Lincolnshire .....	1688
Dean, G., Linholm, Yorkshire .....	1819	Rofe, T., Smarden, Kent.....	1700
Derry, J., Barton, Leicestershire .....	1745	Scott, T., Quorndon, Leicestershire ....	1804
Diprose, S., Ford, Buckinghamshire....		Sexton, E., Chesham, Buckinghamshire.	
Everard, H., Spalding, Lincolnshire....	1646	Shackleton, J., Allerton, Yorkshire ...	1826
Farrent, J., Suffolk Street, London....	1674	Skidmore, S., Misterton, Notts.....	1676
Felkin, J., Kirton, Lincolnshire .....	1663	Smith, A., Nottingham .....	1819
Fogg, W., Ashbourne, Derbyshire ....	1826	Smith, T., Staley-Bridge, Lancashire ..	1808
Gamble, T., Leicester.....	1824	Smith, W., Gedney-Hill, Lincolnshire ..	1688
Gathorp, D., Torperley, Cheshire.....	1818	Stapleton, J., Long Whatton, Leicester.	1799
Goadby, J., Ashby, Leicestershire.....	1807	Stenson, E., Belper, Derbyshire .....	1810
Goadby, J., Jun., Leicester.....	1823	Stevenson, T., Leicester .....	1794
Greenway, J., Netherton, Warwickshire		Stevenson, T., Loughborough, Leicester	1750
Hardstaff, G., Kirkby Woodhouse, Notts	1760	Stocks, R., Castle Donnington, Leicester	1785
Hollinrake, H., Birchcliff, Yorkshire....	1763	Taylor, J., Hinckley, Leicestershire ...	1766
Henham, I., Leake and Wimeswold, Leic	1782	Taylor, S., Rothley, Leicestershire ....	1820
Hobbs, J., Chesham, Buckinghamshire..		Thompson, J., Gosberton, Lincolnshire ..	1688
Hoe, T., Broughton, Nottinghamshire ..		Tutty, W., Halton East, Lincolnshire ..	1825
Hudson, T. H. Queenshead, Yorkshire..		Underwood, J., Boston, Lincolnshire ...	1653
Hunter, E., Killingholm, Lincolnshire ..	1686	Verow, R., Shilton, Leicestershire ...	1820
Hunter, H., Askingham, Nottingham ..	1775	Wallis, J., Commercial Road, London..	1657
Hunter, H., Nottingham .....		Warner, Longford, Warwickshire.....	
Ingham, J., Halifax, Yorkshire .....	1782	Whitehead, G., Tipton, Warwickshire ..	1824
Ingham, R., Heptonstall Slack, Yorks...	1807	Wigg, L., Leicester .....	1654
Jarrom, J., Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire .	1665	Wilders, J., Sutton Bonnington, Leic..	1760
Jones, J., March, Cambridgeshire.....	1700	Wood, J., Whittlesea, Lincolnshire ....	1823
Jones, J., Fleckney, Lincolnshire .....	1819	Wright, S., Lincoln .....	1822
Keddall, J., Maltby, Lincolnshire .....	1773	Wright, S., Peterborough, Northampton	1653
Kenney, R., Macclesfield, Cheshire ...	1823	Yates, T., Thurlaston, Leicester..shire	1814
King, J., Mersham, Norfolk ..	1826		
Knight, J., Wolvey, Warwickshire ....	1815		

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WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE STATIONS AND THE DATES OF THEIR LEAVING ENGLAND.

Abbott, T. F., Trelawney, Jamaica....	1830	Kingdon, J., about to proceed to Jamaica.....	
Baylis, E., Port Maria, Jamaica .....	1826	Knibb, W., Falmouth, Jamaica .....	1825
Burton, J., Manchioneal, Jamaica .....	1827	Laurance, J., Calcutta, East Indies .....	1831
Bourn, J., Belize, Honduras .....	1822	Leslie, A., Mongyhr, East Indies.....	1823
Burchell, T., Montego Bay, Jamaica ..	1823	Mack, J., Serampore, East Indies.....	
Bruckner, G., Java, East Indies .....	1815	Marshman, J., D.D., Serampore, E. I.	1796
Cantlow, W. W., Crooked Spring, Jamaica, now in England .....		Moore, W., Monghyr, East Indies.....	1806
Carey, W., D.D., Serampore, E. Indies	1792	Nichols, S., St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica...	1829
Carey, W., jun., Cutwa, E. Indies, native		Pearce, G., Doorgapore, East Indies...	1827
Carey, J., Ajimere, East Indies, native		Pearce, W. H., Calcutta, East Indies. .	1817
Clark, J., Port Royal, Jamaica .....	1829	Penney, J., Calcutta, East Indies .....	1815
Coulart, J., Kingston, Jamaica, now in England.....		Philippo, J. M., Spanish Town, Jamaica	1823
Daniel, E., Ceylon, Colombo, E. Indies	1830	Robinson, W., Calcutta, East Indies ..	1806
Davis, J., about to proceed to Graham's Town, South Africa .....	1831	Shoveller, J., Kingston, Jamaica ....	1830
De Velmont, C. E., about to proceed to France .....		Siers, H., Ceylon, Hangwell, E. Indies..	
Ellis, J. D., Calcutta, East Indies .....	1831	Taylor, H. C., Old Harbour, Jamaica..	1828
Flood, J., Anotta Bay, Jamaica, now in England .....	1826	Thomas, J., Howrah, East Indies .....	1827
Gardner, F., Montego Bay, Jamaica ..	1830	Tinson, J., Kingston, Jamaica.....	1822
		Ward, N. M., Sumatra, Padang, E. Ind.	
		Whitehouse, W., Montego Bay, Jamaica	
		Williamson, J., Sewry, East Indies ....	
		Yates, W., Calcutta, East Indies .....	1814

## REMARKS.

WE have now presented our readers with the promised **LISTS OF BAPTIST CHURCHES IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES**: to which we have also added the Names and Stations of our **FOREIGN MISSIONARIES**. The List of English Churches we have given under two distinct forms of alphabetical arrangement. That in our Numbers for April and May affords a more geographical view of the denomination—of the local and relative situation of its respective Churches. The present, furnishes a simpler mode of reference to individual interests, is more extended, and, we trust, will be found more correct. That it is perfectly accurate, however, we by no means pretend. Nine pages, double columns, consisting of so many items, drawn from various sources, can scarcely be expected free from error. We can only say, we have availed ourselves of the best information we could obtain, and take this opportunity of thanking both our London and Country friends, for their communications and kind assistance. Every successive attempt of this kind, we have the satisfaction to believe, is an advance nearer to that perfection, the full realization of which, is perhaps scarcely within the compass of human effort. Such as it is, we hope it will prove an acceptable Directory to the Denomination, and be made subservient to the Divine glory.

## PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING.

ON Wednesday, December 7, a public meeting for special prayer was held at Luton, Bedfordshire, in reference more particularly to the state of the country, and the probable approach of the Cholera. All persons religiously disposed having been invited, a large assembly met in the afternoon at the Wesleyan Chapel, when Messrs. Burgess, Nelson, and Pollard, of Luton, and Mr. Griffin,

of Hitchin, pleaded on behalf of the nation at the throne of mercy. In the evening of the same day Mr. Griffin preached on the occasion at the Baptist Chapel, to a numerous congregation; the foundation of his discourse was 1 Chron. xvi. 31: "Let all men say among the nations, The Lord reigneth." The services were animated and delightful.



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J. Flowers.

Cochran.

*The Rev. Robert Hall, A.M.*

*your Aff. S. Hall*

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